



Full service delayed by four months

Channel tunnel trains cut by new safety rules

By MICHAEL DYNES, TRANSPORT CORRESPONDENT

SAFETY changes to the design of the Channel tunnel trains mean the operators are unlikely to meet passenger demand for the first four months of the service.

Eurotunnel will be able to run only two, rather than the promised four, trains an hour when the tunnel is due to open in June, 1993. There should be enough trains to meet demand by October, but the full fleet will not be in service until the following March.

The modifications, which will take the cost of the project to more than £8 billion, have been ordered by the Anglo-French intergovernmental commission responsible for Channel tunnel safety. Eurotunnel is considering a claim for compensation against the commission and legal action has not been ruled out.

Work on the tunnel itself is seriously behind schedule, and Eurotunnel's independent advisers are predicting that it will open two months late. The full international rail service between London, Paris and Brussels may also be

TUNNEL TIMETABLE

July 1987: Treaty of Canterbury ratifies tunnel scheme
December 1989: Tunneling starts
December 1990: Breakthrough
June 1991: Tunnel finished
June 1993: Tunnel to open
June 1993: Restricted shuttle service starts, full fleet delayed
June 1993: Transmanche supertrain service scheduled to start
June 1993: French high speed line to open
March 1994: Full shuttle service due to start
1996: Belgium high speed line to open
1998: British high speed line to open

the full fleet of 24 trains on order from British, French and Belgian railways.

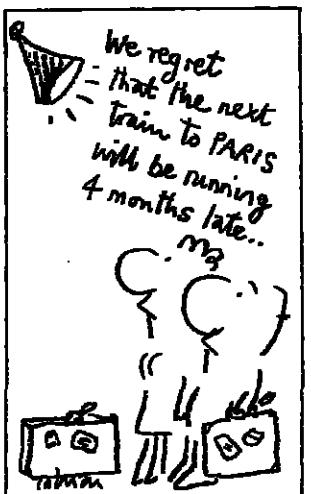
Fitting out the tunnels with the necessary mechanical and engineering equipment is also way behind schedule. In a letter to shareholders, Sir Alastair said the Transmanche Link sub-contractors had made a disappointing start and had wasted months of valuable time.

Independent advisers predict that the tunnel will not be ready to open until September, but Eurotunnel remains convinced that the last time can be made up. The advisers had predicted that the boring of the tunnels would be completed late, but in the event it was finished on time. The terminals at Folkestone and Calais are now 85 per cent complete.

Details of Britain's Channel tunnel rail link route have now been agreed by Malcolm Rifkind, the transport secretary, and Michael Heseltine, the environment secretary, and may be announced tomorrow. But Whitehall said that final decisions on the financial arrangements had still to be taken.

Mr Rifkind may announce whether the government favours a southerly or easterly approach into King's Cross during his address during the transport debate at the Conservative party conference tomorrow. Such an announcement would be likely to provoke an uproar as Mr Rifkind is understood to have promised British Rail and MPs that the decision would be announced to Parliament.

Dividend delayed, page 23
Comment, page 25



Bullish Major seeks to rally the party

By ROBIN OAKLEY AND PHILIP WEBSTER

JOHN Major yesterday renewed his pledge that the Conservatives would not privatise the health service. He defended the right of Duncan Nichol, the NHS general manager, to condemn Labour's claims about privatisation.

On the eve of the Tory conference in Blackpool Mr Major sought to rally his party by being bullish about the economy, insisting that socialism was on the run all over the

world and insisting that the Conservatives were in tune with the people. He told a private dinner of party agents: "We do not have to hide our past or pretend that it never existed." But while ministers are delighted by the back-up from Mr Nichol, who said in

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Conference preview, page 8
Woodrow Wyatt, page 16
Diary, page 16

Prince to prepare a green vision for Britain

By ALAN HAMILTON

THE Prince of Wales, already a best selling children's author and architectural critic, is expected within the next few days to sign up for a new book that will make the polemics of his *Vision of Britain* appear tame by comparison. The prince is about to put pen to paper on the vexed and highly politicised subject of organic farming.

Publishing sources expect a deal to be announced during the Frankfurt book fair, which opens this week. Several British publishers are said to be jostling for the privilege, and considerable potential profit, of producing the next royal trade, although it exists at the moment as little more than an idea, and certainly not a finished manuscript. Since turning over much of his Gloucestershire farm at Highgrove to organic growing, the prince has become

greatly enthused of the idea, and has had the satisfaction of seeing bread made from his chemical-free wheat appear on supermarket shelves. The views expressed in his forthcoming book are likely to be at variance with those of the government in general and John Gummer, agriculture minister, in particular. Mr Gummer, who was immortalised in a news photograph of him stuffing a hamburger in the mouth of one of his daughters, has offered little support for organic farming.

During a speech earlier this year to the Royal Agricultural Society, of which he is president, the prince offered a preview of his ideas when he called for a nitrogen quota to be imposed on British farmers as a means of limiting their use of artificial fertilisers. The speech was said to have displeased senior agriculture ministry officials, who asked in vain for

that reference to be removed from the lecture.

The prince may also be expected to rail against the common agricultural policy, and present proposals for its reform which would reduce price support, on which British farmers rely, in favour of greater subsidies for small farmers, of which there are a great many more in France and Germany than in Britain.

The prince's book, which will be written in collaboration with an as-yet-unnamed expert in organic agriculture, is likely to be published late next year. Although his *Vision of Britain*, on the evils of modern architecture and planning, stirred much controversy, it was still no more than a point of view in a largely aesthetic debate. A discourse on farming may be expected to strike far nearer the heart of British and European politics.



The prince's book deal expected soon

Thatcher will not seek to be countess

The former prime minister insists that she has not sought an hereditary title for herself, reports Alan Hamilton

Margaret Thatcher, in a letter to *The Times* today, makes clear that she has not sought, nor will she seek, an hereditary peerage when she retires from the Commons at the next election. The former prime minister's statement is in response to a report last week confirming that the convention of offering an earldom to a retiring prime minister, although in abeyance, is still alive.

In spite of today's letter, Mrs Thatcher has recently made clear that she intends to pursue a parliamentary career in the Lords. Her comments suggest that she may prefer to accept the lesser ennoblement of a life peerage, as did her Labour predecessors Lord Wilson and Callaghan. An hereditary title, which would in time pass as an earldom to her son Mark, may well be regarded by such an essentially demotic leader as much too grand.

There is a world of difference between seeking a peerage and being offered it. Informal soundings will be made in the coming months, and whatever decision Mrs Thatcher reaches will appear in the honours list soon after the election. Speculation continues to surround her future. Last week she told reporters in Poland: "As I am still a member of the House of Commons, the question of the Lords does not yet arise."

Although never abolished, the creation of new hereditary peerages fell

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Letters, page 17

Yugoslav air force jets bomb Zagreb palace

FROM ANNE McELVOY IN BELGRADE

THE Croatian capital of Zagreb came under attack by Yugoslav air force jets yesterday afternoon as federal forces launched their first attack on the city since the republic declared its intention of leaving the federation in June.

Two missiles were fired at the complex of government buildings in the old town, one hitting the 14th-century presidential palace. The leader of the federal presidency, Stipe Mesic, and the Croatian president, Franjo Tudjman, were inside the building as the rockets fell. Both were unhurt.

Mr Mesic left the palace with his guards immediately after the attack and said: "This means war." Mr Tudjman said the army was now before the gates of Zagreb and waiting to strike. He appealed to the West to help.

The blast shattered windows throughout the old town and brought roof tiles crashing down, injuring several people. The baroque doors of the presidential palace were blown off and an inner courtyard was destroyed. Croatian television showed pictures of extensive damage to the interior of the palace. The attack appears to have been directed at the seat of political power in Croatia. The nearby 13th-century cathedral which dominates the city skyline was

unscathed, but the roof of the Catholic St Mark's Church was badly damaged.

The attack on the city of one million people came as the two breakaway republics of Croatia and Slovenia prepared to proclaim their full independence at midnight after a three-month moratorium imposed by the EC. The bombardment is the first on a European city since the second world war and raises fears of all-out war in Yugoslavia.

President Tudjman said the army was "at the gates of Zagreb and preparing to strike." He said the time had come for the West to show solidarity and called for the despatch of the US Sixth Fleet to the Adriatic and for Europe to close military airspace over Yugoslavia to prevent bombing attacks by the army.

Federal forces gave advance warning of the strike yesterday morning, announcing that an attack was imminent and declaring it a response to Croatian pounding of army garrisons on the outskirts of the city at the weekend. Croatia says that it had to raid the garrisons to acquire ammunition.

Air raid sirens wailed an hour after the announcement and people hurried to cellars in their blocks of flats and into the huge underground shelter beneath the old town, last

used in the second world war.

Even before the army's warning, President Gorbachev disclosed that he had sent an urgent warning to Yugoslavia's political and military leaders warning them against bombing Zagreb. He spoke of his "growing concern" at the heightening of military activity in Croatia and said a strike on the capital would lend the crisis "an even more dangerous dimension".

The message, which was passed on by the Soviet ambassador in Belgrade in the early hours of yesterday, said: "At this alarming moment, the Soviet leadership appeals urgently to the Yugoslav leadership and the army high command to show maximum responsibility and restraint."

Last night, expectation was high of further raids but it is unlikely that federal forces are aiming to occupy the city and risk guerrilla fighting with local forces there.

Missiles strike, page 11

New voice for London planned by Tories

By DOUGLAS BROOM AND PHILIP WEBSTER

LONDON will have a new representative body after the next general election irrespective of the outcome. It emerged yesterday. The Conservatives are considering plans for a new voice for the capital which will be contained in their election manifesto, Chris Patten, the Tory chairman, disclosed.

Labour has unveiled proposals for a new, elected strategic authority for London to replace the Greater London Council which was scrapped in 1986. It would have powers over planning, transport and the arts.

Mr Patten said yesterday that there was a growing debate in the Conservative party about how to address London issues. "The outcome will, I am sure, find proper expression in our manifesto," he said. It appeared unlikely

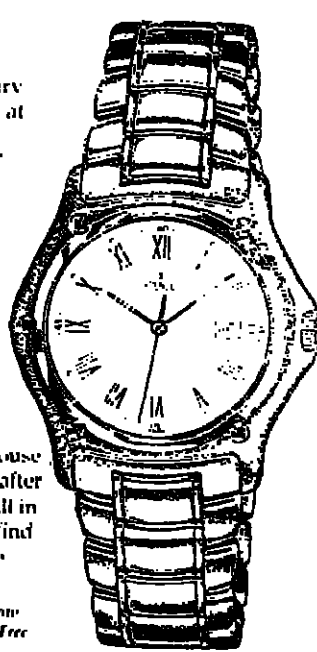
Continued on page 22, col 6

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Property dealers gobble up homes of mortgage victims



Mr Turner: buying the derelict house next door

FAREWELL. Dunroamin, goodbye Mon Repos, and adieu Ivy Cottage. All too many dreams of home ownership were dashed yesterday when Britain's largest auction of repossessed properties saw £8.5 million worth of bricks and mortar change hands at a London hotel.

Armani-suited dealers with surgically attached portable phones gathered early for the kill. They did not want to give their names. "I am here to buy three London properties. I will do them up and rent them out - no problem," said the man with the silk tie, gold signet ring and Rolex watch. A handful of first-time buyers realised early on that they were

Buy your home, they were told. Then interest rates soared. Bill Frost watches repossessed properties sold - downside of the 1980s dream

swimming with the killer sharks. The two girls seeking a flat above a shop in Camden, north London, gaped when the bidding jumped beyond their joint savings of the last five years in as many seconds.

Bidding styles among the dealers were either nervously discreet or disconcertingly flamboyant. The former camp favoured a tap on the left nostril, the latter went for a whoop and a waved catalogue. Even some of the auction staff admitted the experience was

rather like watching vultures gather around a stricken animal.

Nigel Baker, of Stickley and Kent, the agency which organised yesterday's "mega" repossession sale, said: "Yes, I suppose this is a pretty grisly business. It is the dream of home ownership. You cannot pay your mortgage and then your ideal home is up for grabs, discounted by between 20 and 30 per cent, and snapped up by the dealers." Sevrin Loblack

attended the auction to steel a friend's nerve. "He has a repossessed house in Bournemouth he wants to sell. He needs £160,000. I'm going to prevent him falling prey to the sharks, they are everywhere, man - just look for the snappy suits."

The snappy suits triumphed, though. The bidding never topped £140,000. An affluent-looking bearded man spent much of the auction on his knees bellowing at his portable phone. "Yes, we've got it... real snip... definite winner... not my choice, but some tenant will jump at it."

Mike and Sue Turner were neither dealing nor first-time buyers yesterday. The couple, both

aged 45, had remortgaged their house in Birmingham to buy the next door property at £62,500. "Number 18 has been derelict for two years. It has turned into a tip - the lead has been stripped from the roof and the damp is coming through the walls to our house. No one else wants it so we've got to buy and do it up to prevent our house being dragged down too," said Mr Turner.

The snip of the day, said the snappily dressed dealers over large vodka and tonics in the hotel bar, was a scaffold penthouse flat in Brighton. The property went for £34,000. Clive Empson, the auctioneer, said: "Christmas has come early." Trevor, a dealer who

had missed the bidding during a visit to the lavatory, said: "Daylight robbery. Trust my bladder to let me down at the crucial moment." Kyriakos Charalambous, the Greek businessman who bought the Brighton flat, said: "My family will be using the property as a holiday home."

Such is the growing volume of repossessed property, Stickley and Kent are now planning similar auctions every month. Caps between sales used to be at least eight weeks. Norman Mazure, chairman, said: "We are doing those who cannot keep up their payments a favour. The longer their properties stay on the market, the more everyone suffers."

Inmate was treated 'worse than a dog'

By MICHAEL HORSNELL

A MAN found hanging in his cell in the F wing psychiatric section at Brixton prison was treated worse than a dog, an inquest was told yesterday.

Patrick O'Grady, aged 24, a burglar who had pleaded for psychiatric help only two weeks before his death, was paraded before his family during a visit wearing a canvas straitjacket and with no dressings on cigarette burns on his legs and razor slashes on his wrists.

The inquest at Southwark coroner's court was told by his brother, James O'Grady, how enquiries about the prisoner's health remained unanswered by prison officials. "I was constantly fobbed off from one person to another," Mr O'Grady said. "Nobody seemed to be able to tell me what would happen to Paddy."

His brother, Patrick, unemployed, of Amberley Estate, Bayswater, west London, was found hanging by a bedsheet in his cell in the psychiatric section on May 27 this year. He had been arrested on January 20 accused of attempted burglary and was transferred from Wormwood Scrubs remand centre to Brixton on May 7 after he pleaded guilty.

Speaking of his last visit, O'Grady's brother James said: "When I saw him in Brixton prison for the last time I could not believe how anyone could let someone deteriorate like that. You would not treat a dog that way. He was locked up 24 hours a day in a strip cell. He had no clothing on him - just a sort of canvas straitjacket which was not done up and some old shoes with no socks."

"He had burn marks all over his legs; there were round scabs. A prisoner officer said Paddy had been burning himself with cigarettes. He had

cuts on his wrists and both the cuts and burns were not clean. They were just left open. Paddy's face was swollen and he had dried blood around his face and chin. He looked terrible. I saw a drastic deterioration in his condition."

He added that his brother had been told that he could not be taken to hospital because there were too many things there with which he could do damage to himself.

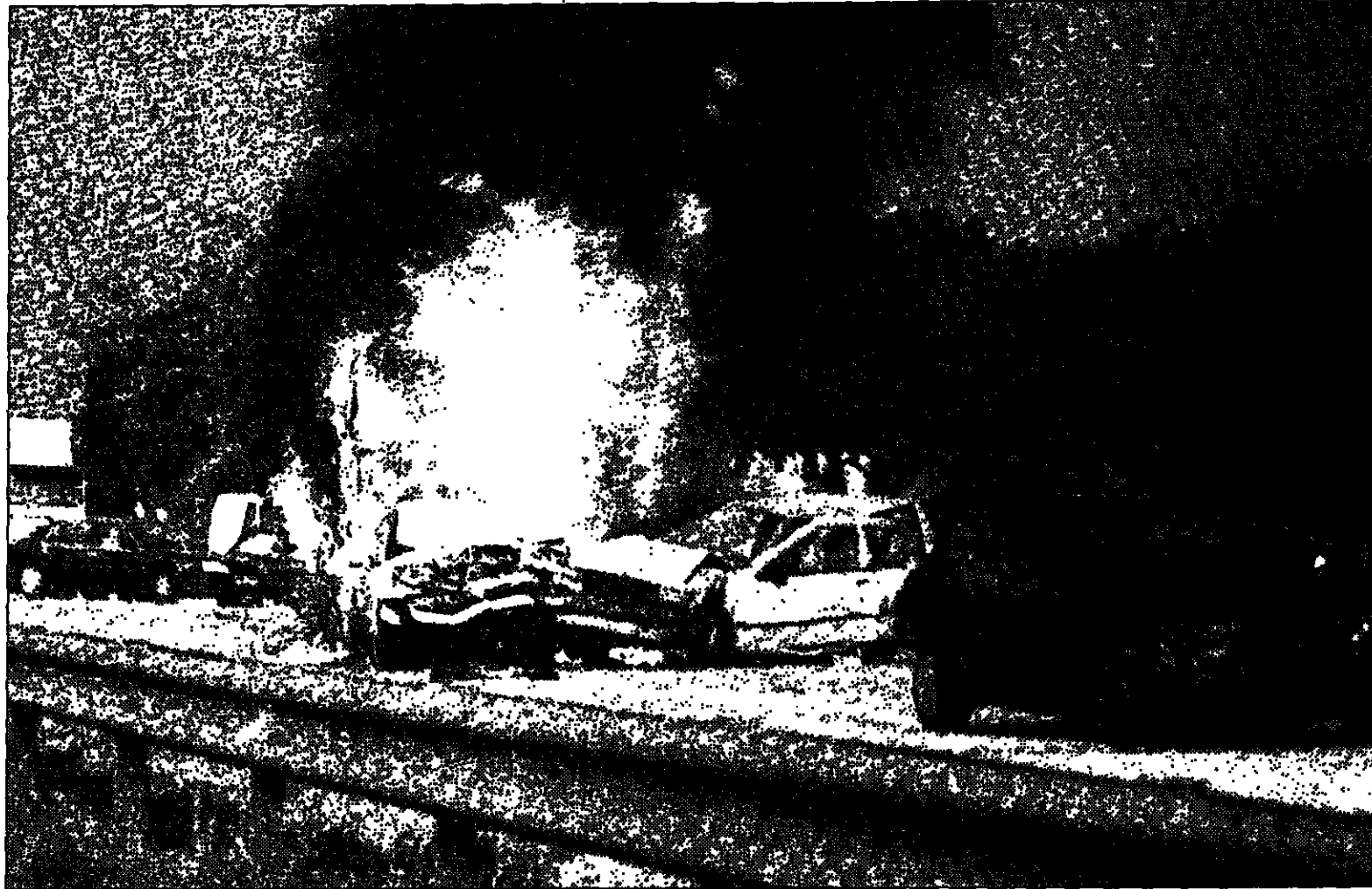
The dead man's girl friend, Caroline Conlon, told the inquest that prison officers had asked her if she thought O'Grady was suicidal and she had replied that she thought he was.

O'Grady was one of 16 prisoners to have died in custody at the south London prison in the past two years, 14 of them by hanging. Sir Montague Levine, the coroner, told the inquest jury that attempts to resuscitate him had failed and added that there had been "an obvious breakdown in communication" over the treatment procedures of the dead man at the prison which were unacceptable.

The inquest was told that an assessment on O'Grady indicated that he was of a violent nature and likely to escape. A note on the document said: "The prisoner is too violent for fingerprints to be taken."

He died five months after a report by Judge Stephen Tumm, Inspector of Prisons, in which 173 recommendations were made, including many relating to F wing.

Before the opening of the inquest, Tim Owen, counsel for the O'Grady family, protested at the failure of the Home Office to release documents relating to the death. The inquest will continue today.



Motorway pile-up: this was the scene on the M25 moments after a crash in which two men died yesterday when their car exploded in flames. Six vehicles were in the rush-hour pile-up near Woking, Surrey, after a lorry was believed to have overturned on the opposite carriageway and collided with two cars. Both carriageways were closed for more than two hours after the accident, which happened on the anti-clockwise section between junctions 10 and 11 just after 9am. The fire engulfed a number of cars. Two other motorists were slightly injured and were taken to St Peter's Hospital, Chertsey. At least two cars were burnt out and traffic tailed back for miles. An overturning lorry on the clockwise carriageway between junctions nine and ten brought more jams. Three people were injured.

Oxford studies sacrificed for cricket tour

By ALAN LEE

ONE of Britain's most promising young cricketers has turned his back on a place at Oxford University after being told he would not be accepted if he took up an appointment as captain of the England Under-19 side in Pakistan this winter.

Philip Weston, aged 18, son of the former England rugby international Mike Weston, had to make the difficult choice when he returned from holiday at the end of the cricket season. He had won a place at Keble College, reading history, after taking the entrance examination last November, but on requesting release for the Pakistan tour

he was told that his plans were unacceptable.

In spite of much cautionary advice, not least from the Test and County Cricket Board (TCCB), he decided that his future was in cricket and that he would rather sacrifice his university place than the captaincy of his country. His father made a similar choice in the 1960s, giving up his job when his employers refused him leave to go on a British Lions rugby tour.

Yesterday, while Philip Weston stayed diplomatically silent and coached schoolboys at his father's indoor cricket centre in Durham, Mike Weston said: "He is pretty con-

fused, which is not surprising, because it does seem appalling that a boy of 18 should have to make such a choice. Rightly or wrongly, though, he has chosen cricket and while it might not have been a parent's choice I will support him all the way in that decision."

Mike Weston has two step-daughters at Cambridge and it had originally been hoped that Philip would go there. "They offered him a place on the basis of two As and a B at A-level, which he got, but by that time he had already won his place at Oxford."

The college position was explained by Dr Paul Hayes, who was to have been Philip's

tutor. He said: "The time taken for that tour would have meant a 'breach' of college regulations. It was also not compatible with the academic demands. I am sad about it but perfectly clear that he has made a very misguided decision."

Tim Lamb, cricket secretary of the TCCB, said he and his chief executive, Alan Smith, had been involved in the matter. It is believed that they assured Philip that it would not be held against him if he withdrew from the tour, which begins on December 30. It is possible he may attempt to secure a place at another university next year.

Death plot case 12 go on trial

Twelve alleged members of a loyalist "cell" accused of gathering information to single out republicans for assassination went on trial in Belfast yesterday.

The 12, all from Londonderry, face a total of 36 charges arising out of the investigations of John Stevens, the Cambridgeshire deputy chief constable, into the leaking of security force documents. The charges range from conspiracy to murder, possessing and collecting information useful to terrorists, to intimidation. The case continues today.

First novel wins

A first novel by a New York lawyer aged 58 has won the £25,000 Irish Times-Aer Lingus international fiction prize. Louis Begley, a naturalised American, was born in Poland in 1933 and his book, *War-time Lies*, is about a Jewish boy caught in wartime Poland and his escape from the Nazis. The winner last year was *Possession* by A.S. Byatt, which also won the Booker Prize.

£719,000 for boy

Christopher Bowden, aged eight, who has cerebral palsy as a result of asphyxiation at birth is to receive £719,000 compensation under a High Court settlement agreed in London yesterday. Liability was admitted by West Cornwall area health authority. The boy, of Lynnton, Devon, will be confined to a wheelchair for the rest of his life. He has to be strapped in because of uncontrollable muscle spasms.

Champion leads

The women's world chess champion, Maya Chiburdanidze of the Soviet Union, leads her challenger for the title, Xie Jun of China, 3½ points to 2½ in their 16-game match in Manila. At the World Cup tournament in Reykjavik, the lead is shared on eight points by Anatoly Karpov and Vasily Ivanchuk, both of the Soviet Union, after 11 of the 15 rounds. The top British player is Jon Speelman on six points.

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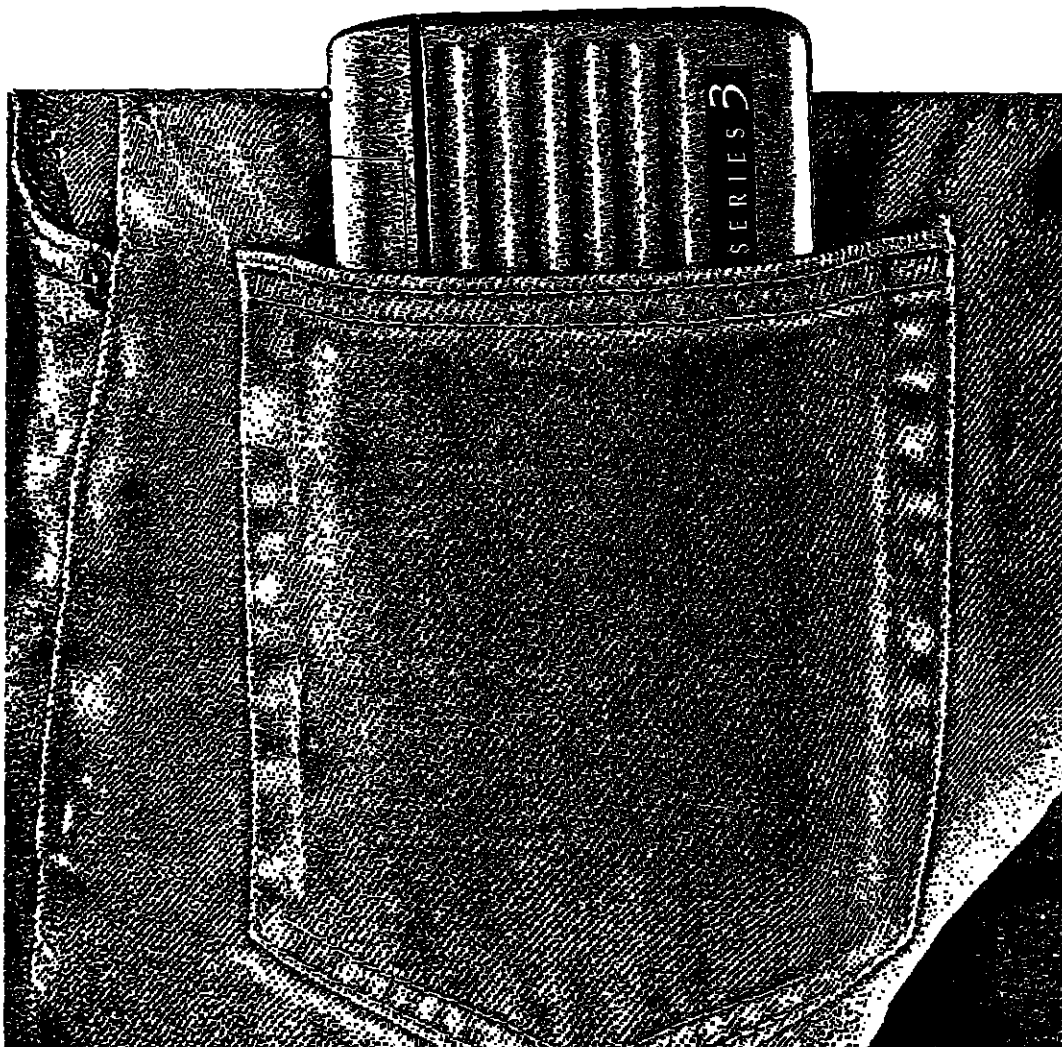
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Grand entrances: Linda Cierach and Suzannah Jackson turned the daily arrivals at court into a mini fashion show. Both invariably wore outfits designed by Miss Cierach, who is in the first picture

Assistant to royal dress designer found guilty

By RAY CLANCY

THE former personal assistant to Linda Cierach, the fashion designer who was yesterday found guilty of stealing clothes worth £15,000 and £10,000 cash that she used to buy a car and pay her rent.

Suzannah Jackson, aged 31, sobbed in the dock after the jury delivered unanimous verdicts on three charges of theft. Fifteen minutes later majority verdicts of 11 to one were delivered on a further six theft charges.

The case at Southwark crown court was adjourned until the end of the month for social enquiry reports and sentence. Jackson, of South Kensington, London, said she was extremely surprised by the result.

The court had been told that Jackson became close friends with Miss Cierach after being employed as a secretary in her design company in February last year. Miss Cierach, aged 39, who designed the Duchess of York's wedding dress, soon

promoted her to personal assistant and allowed her to handle almost all the company's financial matters.

The trial became a personal battle between the two women, each trying to outdo the other in the fashion stakes. Both appeared in court wearing Linda Cierach outfits. On the final day Jackson chose a neat blue and green checked business suit while Miss Cierach wore a black wool short skirt with a glamorous ruby red jacket with gilt buttons.

In contrast, the disputed garments lay crumpled in plastic bags on a table at the front of the dock. They resembled a bunch of rags awaiting sorting for a jumble sale rather than designer clothes worth £15,000.

The jury endured tears, denials of lesbianism, claims of a clairvoyant taking business decisions and accusations about Jackson's figure being too large to wear Miss Cierach's designs.

The two women could not have been more different and avoided eye contact. Miss Cierach sat in the public gallery without showing much emotion. A few yards away her former assistant often stared into space as she sat in the dock. The court was told that when Miss Cierach went on holiday to Italy in December she signed ten blank cheques for company business. On her return she discovered that Jackson had stolen three totalling almost £10,000 that were used to buy a car and pay her

rent. Jackson, who denied nine charges of theft, claimed that she bought the car worth £8,500 for company business and her boss had known all about it. She also claimed that Miss Cierach had said she could use company funds to help with her rent as long as she paid it back.

The court was also told that Jackson had clothes worth £15,000 that belonged to the designer. Jackson said the garments were given to her but Miss Cierach said she never gave her permission to wear them as they would not have been a good fit. Miss Cierach denied that she was trying to cover up the collapse of her business that went into voluntary liquidation in July.

Jackson left the court cradling her baby Isabel, aged two months, in her arms. "I am extremely disappointed by the verdict. I am very upset," she said. Miss Cierach left without comment.

Exit: Suzannah Jackson and her baby leave court

Fame without the fortune

By GERALDINE RANSON

LINDKA Cierach was once the best-kept secret of many London society women. The daughter of a Polish officer who fought with the British during the war, Miss Cierach was born and brought up in Rhodesia, a life that she loved.

She was sent to St Leonards-Mayfield, the exclusive convent in East Sussex, where she was nicknamed Chicky and began to show her prowess as a dressmaker. She set up her own business in London when she

was 26 and was soon successful. Much of her skill is in translating her customers' dreams into reality. She would take notes when they first met, begin sketching and later produce the final design.

When Sarah Ferguson commissioned a dress for her marriage to Prince Andrew, Miss Cierach was almost unknown. The wedding was to turn her name into a household word, but the fame and fortune that should have

followed failed to materialise. The designer set up a wholesale company to produce ready-to-wear evening and occasional dresses for exclusive shops.

However, with a staff of six only and a couture business demanding constant attention, she found it impossible to run both enterprises. Suzannah Jackson joined the company in February last year to ease Miss Cierach's burden, but the wholesale company was already in financial difficulties.



Exit: Suzannah Jackson and her baby leave court

Flair for failure, page 14

Cancer detection rate up

By THOMSON PRENTICE
MEDICAL CORRESPONDENT

THE national breast-screening programme is detecting more cancers than predicted when it was launched, according to figures from its first full year.

Of almost a million women in the United Kingdom aged 50 to 64 who were invited to have their breasts screened by x-rays, more than 70 per cent took part, the organisers said yesterday. As a result, just under 50,000 were recalled for investigation and, of those, 4,383 women had cancerous lumps removed. That put the detection rate at 6.2 per 1,000 women, compared to the expected detection rate of 5.5 per 1,000.

"The lumps are being detected long before a woman would be able to detect them herself. Earlier detection offers a far better chance of successful treatment," Linda Rolf, of the programme, said.

The programme, costing £25 million a year, operates through 110 centres and is open to all women aged 50 to 64. Older women can be screened on request. The first year's results support the health department's prediction that by the end of this decade at least 1,250 women a year who would have died from breast cancer will not do so because they were screened. The disease kills about 15,000 women in Britain every year and is diagnosed in another 24,000 every year.

A few days before he retired last month as the government's chief medical officer, Sir Donald Acheson said that ritual self-examination was not very effective and could give women a false sense of security. The health department has sought to clarify the advice since. According to the government's advisory committee on breast cancer screening, there is no convincing evidence that a ritual of monthly self-examination reduces deaths from the disease or that it is more effective than "sensible regular breast self-awareness".

Leading article, page 17

Anti-bleeding drug will reduce transfusion need

By OUR MEDICAL CORRESPONDENT

A DRUG that cuts the need for blood transfusions during and after heart operations and transplants will transform many other types of surgery, experts said yesterday.

The drug, Trasylol, helps to make operations safer, quicker and less bloody, and in some cases avoids the use of transfusions by reducing operative and post-operative bleeding, research has shown.

The protective effect of the drug, developed over 50 years ago by the German pharmaceutical company Bayer to treat disorders of the pancreas, was discovered by chance by London hospital specialists. Yesterday, it was approved for use in high-risk heart opera-

tions by the government's Medicines Control Agency, but specialists said that it would also become applicable to brain surgery, liver transplants and other complex procedures.

Ken Taylor, British Heart Foundation professor of cardiac surgery at Hammersmith hospital, west London, said the need for transfusions had been ended in many of his patients who normally would require four or more units of blood during coronary by-pass operations. With three colleagues, he discovered the drug's anti-bleeding properties five years ago.

David Royston, a consultant anaesthetist at Harefield

hospital, west London, who also played a key role in the initial finding, said: "We are now using this drug routinely in heart and heart-lung transplants. Patients that other hospitals refuse to handle and who would be condemned to death because of the high risks of bleeding during surgery are coming to us and surviving as a result of this treatment. In cases where torrential bleeding might be expected, it has tremendous benefits."

Trasylol, whose generic name is aprotinin, helps the natural blood clotting mechanisms to control excessive bleeding. It inhibits enzymes in the blood that usually cause bleeding to continue.

Newspaper pays Oyston damages

THE millionaire businessman Owen Oyston accepted substantial damages and costs against *The Sunday Times* yesterday in settlement of a High Court libel action.

Mr Oyston, aged 57, had complained that articles alleging questionable share dealings involving him and Derbyshire county council pension funds were understood to suggest that his relationship with the council leader, David Bookbinder, was corrupt.

Apologising in court for articles published in September 1989, *The Sunday Times* said that it never intended to suggest that Mr Oyston was corrupt. It accepted that its analysis of share dealings was at fault and that the businessman did not rig the market.

Later, Mr Oyston said: "I believe because of these articles my name is permanently affected in the City." He said his damages were over £100,000 and the case had cost the paper £1 million.

Paul Leighton, a BBC Radio 2 announcer and executive chairman of the Institute of Journalists, yesterday accepted a High Court settlement of £20,000 in damages against the *Derby Herald & Post* over an apology it printed about his column. He said it had implied that he had breached the institute's code by publishing untruths, and that the article had later been acknowledged as true and fair.

Libel law reform proposed

By FRANCES GIBB
LEGAL AFFAIRS
CORRESPONDENT

A RADICAL reform of the libel laws that could pave the way for many cases being settled without a jury has been proposed in a report by a committee headed by a High Court judge at the invitation of the Lord Chancellor.

The report also floats the idea of an arbitration scheme to settle small libel cases, with power to award damages of a figure of perhaps £1,000. The Law Society and the Bar have expressed interest in principle in the idea, which would help the "disfranchised majority" who cannot afford to sue for libel and yet do not qualify for legal aid.

The idea, put forward in the report, on which the Lord Chancellor has invited comments by November 1, is for an arbitration scheme to take some of the smaller libel cases out of the courts altogether. Under such a proposal, the newspaper industry might fund an arbitration service where complainants could recover modest compensation.

The two reforms have been put forward as part of a package of proposals to reform the law of defamation by a working group of the supreme court procedure committee under Lord Justice Neill.

The more controversial is for a new "offer of amends" defence that would, according to one committee member, give journalists, newspapers and others the chance to "put up their hands and admit they have made a mistake and throw themselves on the mercy of the court."

Instead of having a trial by jury, the judge alone would then award damages that would be much less than now. The only way the plaintiff could prevent the defendant taking such steps would be if he took on the burden of proving that the defendant had published the defamatory statement knowing it to be false.

The new defence would replace section four of the Defamation Act, 1952.

Sumo fans prepare to feast on fat of a foreign land

LIKE many Japanese passions, sumo wrestling is a mystery to most foreigners. Who would dream up a sport which requires two hulks to force-feed themselves to a point where only a Bedford truck or another sumo wrestler can knock them off balance, and then makes them climb on to a small clay mound and rub their bellies against each other's until one of them keels over? A sumo bout can last a couple of seconds, rarely more than 20. Strangely, it can become addictive.

Tomorrow night the Albert Hall in London will host the first major sumo tournament outside Japan. It will last five days, cost £2 million and give sumo's thousands of British fans a chance to see just how big these boys are in the flesh.

Salevaa Atisanooc, a Samoan-American from Hawaii who fights under the name of Konishiki and became the first foreigner in the 2,000-year history of sumo to reach the rank of Champion, is the heaviest

Sumo wrestlers are fat but fit and the best can earn millions in winnings, reports Joe Joseph

wrestler on record. Just 27 years old, he weighs 36st 8lb and looks in need of urgent medical treatment.

All that concentration on turning himself into a hunk has taken its toll on his conversational skills, which make "Know what I mean, Harry" sound eloquent.

"Hey, Konishiki, what does Konishiki mean?" someone asked yesterday.

"I don't know."

"How do you let your hair down?"

"You never let your hair down, otherwise you look like a girl."

"Metaphorically speaking."

"Whaaaat?"

Sumo wrestlers are misunderstood. Although fat, they are fit. They do

press-ups and swim, like giant walrus. Japanese girls can't get enough of them. Sumo wrestlers' wives are petite and pretty. There is also big money: Sumo's darling, Chiyonofuji, has just retired, aged 35. But since reaching Grand Champion rank in 1981, he has pocketed more than £4 million from salary, prize money appearance fees.

But apprentices pay their dues. The diet is heavy on stews made of fish, chicken, soyabean curd and vegetables. Their duties can be feudal, including acting as a punchbag during training.

The Royal Garden Hotel in Kensington is discovering just how different it is having a sumo wrestler in Room 318 to having a sales rep. Beds have been lengthened and reinforced. Hand towels have been replaced with huge bath towels. And lavatories have been weight-tested. This is to make sure that a sumo wrestler in the loo of Room 318 does not join a guest in the loo of Room 218.



Big picture: a sumo wrestler records his London visit

Vanity fair takes you inside the mind of Warren Beatty.

Norman Mailer duels with Warren Beatty on questions of art, women, fame, and the power of politics.

Jeffrey Dahmer.

What private hell has Dahmer made for himself? Brian Masters asks convicted serial killer Dennis Nilsen, whose case eerily parallels that of the Milwaukee murderer's.

Arthur Miller.

James Kaplan talks to the last of the theatrical giants about his brief, turbulent marriage to Marilyn Monroe and why at the age of 76 he has defied Broadway and is opening his latest play in London.

& Susan Gutfreund.

The former Pan Am stewardess wound up east as the King of Wall Street's Marie Antoinette. As her husband, the ex-chairman of Salomon Brothers, falls even further from grace, it looks as if the party's over for Susan.



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CAVALIER L 1.7D	11,875	20.0**	94	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO
MONTEGO 2.0 DLX	12,225	12.5	101	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO
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Pare
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Robber's
jail term
increased

Racial case

Theft charge

Paintings gift

WHERE'S
THE FISH?

Finger point

Parents 'drank and danced as children were abused'

By KERRY GILL

PARENTS clapped, danced and drank wine as their children were sexually abused by a Church of Scotland minister at a disused quarry on the Orkney island of South Ronaldsay, a judicial enquiry was told yesterday.

The allegations of sexual abuse that led to nine Orkney children from four families being taken into care this year were detailed by Susan Millar, the senior social worker who helped to plan the dawn seizures of the children from the island.

The enquiry, before Lord Clyde, heard that the allegations from three other children, of the W family, aged seven, eight and nine, included claims that ritual sex took place in a disused quarry as parents drank wine and clapped and danced to music. The children were allegedly taken in turn into a circle by the Rev Morris McKenzie, the local Church of Scotland minister, and sexually abused.

After interviews with an official of the Royal Scottish Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, the three children gave corroborative

evidence that sexual, penetrative abuse had taken place involving the four families' children, parents and Mr McKenzie. The four families whose children were taken as a result were referred to as the B, H, M, and T families.

Liz McLean, of the RSSPCC, telephoned Mrs Millar on February 13 and disclosed that one of the three children, MW, claimed to have been sexually abused by Mr McKenzie. Abuse took place to music while everyone stood in a circle and Mr McKenzie, referred to as the "master", wore a black cloak. Another of the children, QW, depicted the scene in a drawing. Mrs Millar said Q described the minister abusing a girl, MT, and Mrs T abusing a boy, BT.

In a further telephone call, Mrs Millar was told how B mentioned children being subjected to abuse. Mr McKenzie wore black, the children were in turtle suits and the adults drank wine. Each of the children was hooked with a crook by Mr McKenzie, taken into the circle and abused as the music played, the enquiry was told.

B, Mrs Millar said, had made the disclosures to Ms McLean after placing a chair against the interview room door. The corroborative statements by the three W children were all made on the same day.

Mrs Millar also told the enquiry that the RSSPCC, the police and social workers had checked correspondence from islanders to the W children while in care. She said that the letters had come from Mrs T, Mr and Mrs M, whose children were eventually taken into care, the children of the B family, also seized, and Mr McKenzie and his wife.

She added that another of the W children, Q, was said to have made "wild, passionate love" to Mr McKenzie.

Robber's jail term increased

A robber who was jailed for six armed raids on banks and building societies had his sentence increased from seven to 11 years by the Court of Appeal yesterday.

Richard Hyland, aged 28, of Upper Holloway, north London, was given the original jail term by the Old Bailey in February after a plea for leniency by his wife. The Attorney-General referred the case to the appeal court, arguing that the sentence was too soft.

Hyland had previous convictions for robbery and committed his latest crimes while on the run from prison. He wrote to the court promising to go straight, but the Lord Chief Justice, Lord Lane, said it was not Hyland's first such claim, and had to be viewed with suspicion.

Racial case

Rea Albertie, a black driver aged 36, won £900 compensation against Ace Mini-cars of east London, which refused to employ her on the grounds that her skin was too dark. A Woburn Place industrial tribunal upheld a racial discrimination ruling against the firm.

Theft charge

Paul Crossland, aged 25, a former treasurer of the Oxford Polytechnic students' union, was remanded in custody by Oxford magistrates on a charge of stealing £40,000 from union funds.

Paintings gift

Seventeen paintings by L.S. Lowry have been left to Carlisle cathedral and Carlisle diocese by the Rev Geoffrey Samuel Bennett, a former vicar of Rockcliffe, Cumbria.

Lawyer's daughter freed from prison

EMMA Gittings, the solicitor's daughter who was tempted and bullied into crime by a "charmer", was freed from jail yesterday by the Court of Appeal.

Gittings, aged 25, of central London, had spent just over three weeks in prison since receiving a nine-month sentence for her part in a £428,000 bank conspiracy. She was jailed at Southwark crown court on September 13 for conspiracy to steal, forgery and using a false passport.

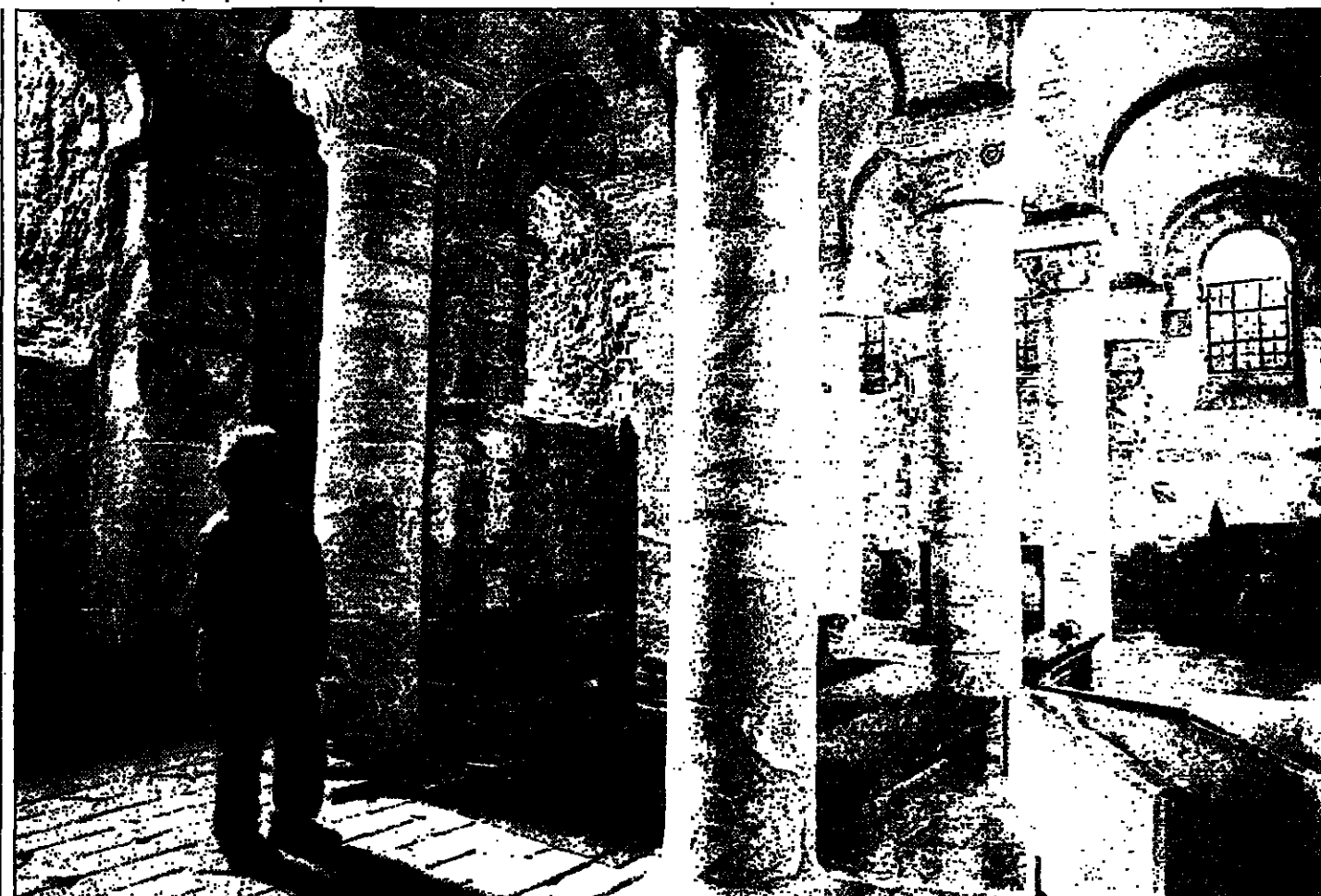
Yesterday, the Court of Appeal suspended the sentence for two years and put Gittings under a supervision order. Mr Justice Buckley, sitting with Lord Justice Glidewell and Mr Justice Hodgson, said that, although the sentence could not be criticised and in some circumstances might be considered lenient for such an offence, the court was satisfied that she had been

"influenced and manipulated" by older criminals.

One of those was Stephen Raymond, aged 46, a man with a criminal record, with whom Gittings was said to have plotted to steal £428,000 from the account of an American student. Gittings posed as Susan Krimholtz, daughter of a millionaire, and attempted to steal money from her account in Britain and transfer it to an account set up in Switzerland under Miss Krimholtz's name.

Gittings, described as "emotionally immature", was said to have had a romantic relationship with Stephen Raymond and to have fallen for his charm. She had met him while working for her father, a criminal lawyer.

Yesterday, Mr Justice Buckley said that Raymond had used threats towards Gittings, and had knocked her unconscious, damaging her hearing.



Rot of ages: left, pitted stonework in the Norman chapel, evidence of the ravages of damp and atmospheric changes. Right, riddled stonework of the north terrace wall

Crumbling Durham castle asks the world for £2.5m

By PETER DAVENPORT

AN APPEAL to raise £2.5 million for urgent repairs and restoration to Durham Castle, a World Heritage site, is to be launched today. The appeal will be international.

For more than 900 years the castle, along with the cathedral, has dominated the city skyline but the ravages of time, and the damaging effects of wind, rain, frost and atmospheric pollution have eaten away at the fabric of the building. Since 1837, the castle has been a college of Durham University and is in daily use.

In many areas the surface layer of the mellow sandstone has fallen away and recently chunks of stone fell from the gatehouse parapet, forcing £300,000 emergency repairs. Large holes riddle the stonework and on the exposed north terrace, the area most in need of urgent attention, some sections have completely crumbled away and the roofs of lead, copper and slate,

although patched in places, frequently spring new leaks.

The corrosive effects of the elements are evident inside and out. Damp and natural temperature changes are bringing mineral salts to the surface of the stone, causing further erosion.

In the Norman chapel, the castle's oldest part, those effects have caused shaling of

the stone surface in the Tunstall gallery, one of the most popular parts of the castle for the 40,000 people visiting it each year.

The university, custodian of the castle, has joined local businessmen to form an independent charitable trust to raise money to pay for a major repair programme. A recent survey has identified at least

ten areas where serious defects exist, and it is estimated that it will take £1.75 million over ten years to put them right.

Money raised beyond that figure will go into a fund to pay for work well into the future. If the initiative fails to raise the money, large parts of the castle will eventually have to be abandoned as being too dangerous for daily use and its

unique character will decline.

With the neighbouring cathedral, the castle was designated in 1987 as a World Heritage site, but that brought no additional finance. The university authorities must pay for its maintenance from the grants committee funding. There are about 6,000 students at Durham and 80 from University College live in the

castle, where its 500-year-old kitchens serve up to 1,000 student meals a day. The initial targets of the appeal will be local people, business and industry, but it will later be widened to become international. One idea being considered is the selling of chunks of the castle's crumbling stonework on commemorative mountings.

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Finger pointed at fish meals

By MATTHEW D'ANCONA

SOME frozen fish dishes contain more coating than fish, according to a report published today.

Five of the eight fish burgers, nuggets and bites tested by the consumer magazine *Which? Way to Health* were more than half coating, and one product — Birds Eye Sealers — contained only 39 per cent fish. None was labelled with its fish content. The report advises health-conscious consumers to buy products with more fish and less

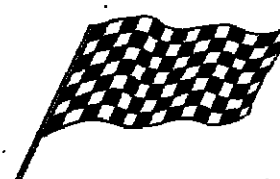
batter, and calls for improved labelling.

David Dickinson, the magazine's editor, said yesterday: "At the moment, you just can't tell what you are getting when you buy fish fingers, for instance." Past surveys have shown that the amount of fish in different brands of fish fingers ranges from 35 per cent to 75 per cent. Only fish cakes have a legal minimum fish content (35 per cent).

The frozen food manufacturer Findus, however, yes-

terday defended the ratio of seafood to batter in Findus Crostinos, which were found to contain only 42 per cent fish. "It is a total product. If someone wanted just fish, they would buy just fish," the firm said.

Michael Defratis, of the UK Association of Frozen Food Producers, said that bite-sized products needed more coating. "If the average housewife was to try to make them, she'd find she had an even smaller proportion of fish," he said.



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Police search for 'missing' gold bars

By CRAIG SETON

POLICE with metal detectors yesterday began a search for "missing" gold bullion worth £12 million at the former mansion of Baroness Susan de Stempel, who is serving a seven-year prison sentence for stealing from her wealthy aunt, the late Lady Illingworth.

West Mercia police moved into the grounds of the deserted Jacobean mansion, Heath House, at Clungunford, near Ludlow, Shropshire, searching for 30 gold bars that allegedly disappeared when Lady Illingworth was systematically stripped of her riches by the baroness.

The hunt came almost 18 months after the baroness, aged 57, was jailed at Birmingham crown court for plotting to steal £500,000 from Lady Illingworth, her "Aunt Puss", who died penniless in an old people's home in 1986.

The baroness bought Heath House when she married her first husband, Simon Dale, an architect who was found battered to death in the kitchen there in 1987. She was tried for his murder and acquitted two years ago.

Since the baroness was jailed, the administrators of Lady Illingworth's estate have begun a civil action for the return of the 18in gold bars that they say are missing from her aunt's property. They have also listed paintings, coins, jewellery, cash and silverplate that they allege were never recovered by police.

The baroness has denied the gold bars exist and yesterday West Mercia police conceded that only one person still alive had testified that he had seen them - piled in a pyramid in a cellar at Lady Illingworth's London home nearly 25 years ago.

Last year solicitors for Lady Illingworth's estate were granted a High Court injunction freezing the baroness's assets to the value of £12 million, pending a civil hearing to recover the "missing" property.

Also joined in the action are Baron Michael de Stempel, her second husband, and three of her children from her previous marriage to Mr Dale, Marcus, Sophia and Simon

Wilberforce. Baron de Stempel was sentenced to four years in prison for his part in the plot.

Sophia Wilberforce, aged 27, received 30 months and Marcus Wilberforce, aged 28, 18 months. Simon Wilberforce was not involved. This year the baroness filed a petition for bankruptcy and Heath House, worth an estimated £400,000, is in the hands of bankruptcy trustees.

Detectives expect to spend a week searching the mansion. Yesterday curtains were drawn and shutters closed as officers searched the grounds.

Detective Inspector Mike Cowley, who investigated the theft plot, said that the only reported sighting of the gold was by Aubrey Appleton, of the firm Giltspur Bullens, which moved Lady Illingworth's possessions when she sold her London home in 1967. Mr Appleton said he went to the cellars and saw a sight he would never forget - a pyramid of bullion shining in the gloom.

Photograph, page 22

Judge dons wellies to see tree damage

By MICHAEL HORNSBY
AGRICULTURE
CORRESPONDENT

THE High Court moved to the Kent countryside yesterday to hear the remarkable case of a millionaire farmer who faces his third jail term in eight years for allegedly damaging protected trees.

Hugh Batchelor, aged 63, whose family owns some 4,500 acres between Detling and Broad Street below the North Downs, is at the centre of a dispute with local authorities that goes back to 1977 when he undertook not to cut down trees subject to preservation orders. The latest case concerns allegations that he willfully damaged protected trees by allowing subsoil burning to get out of control and by ploughing so close that their roots were severed or fatally injured.

Deputy Judge Carter exchanged his robes for green wellingtons and windcheater and, accompanied by a barrister, court officials and local authority representa-



Where the answer lies: Gregory Stone, of Maidstone council, and Deputy Judge Carter (in white windcheater), followed by Hugh Batchelor (right) and his son Richard, tramp over Kentish fields yesterday

tives, trudged across Mr Batchelor's Howe Court estate at Hollingbourne, near Maidstone, to view the evidence.

The judge was shown oak trees with blackened and scorched trunks in the mid-

dle of a ploughed field. Mark Praed, tree officer for Maidstone borough council, said the discoloured foliage and thinning crowns of the trees showed they were under "severe pressure". Mr Batchelor said the trees were

already in poor shape before they were burnt. He had only felled trees that were dead or dangerous.

At one point he kicked a sod of earth and said: "Gentlemen, this is wonderful soil. These trees should

never have been here in the first place." Mr Batchelor has carved huge arable fields out of the wooded grassland of the North Downs, in places ploughing up a 1 in 5 gradient. The case continues today.

Auctioneer brushes with Hitler

By SARAH JANE CHECKLAND
ART MARKET CORRESPONDENT

TWO early works by a certain A. Hitler are causing a stir in Yorkshire, where they come under the hammer next Wednesday. It is not certain whether the pictures - pastel drawings of flowers dated 1901 and 1902 - will bring Andrew Hartley, the auctioneer, kudos or disgrace.

The official estimates are £200 to £300, but collectors of Nazi memorabilia could pay up to ten times that.

One of Mr Hartley's problems is that, owing to unpleasant developments in the artist's career, few experts admit to any knowledge of his work, so there are no sure ways of checking which are genuine. Another is that, by selling the works, Mr Hartley stands alone among auctioneers.

Sotheby's and Christie's do not sell Nazi memorabilia on grounds of taste, although there is a story of a German Jew buying a Hitler many years ago. Having paid well over the odds, he took it outside and burned it.

Hitler had a brief spell as an artist while he lived in Vienna shortly before the first world war. Occasionally the bland products of this unsuccessful career appear on the market, such as an amateurish self-portrait in oils, "discovered" by Werner Maser, a German professor, in 1987.

Maguire is sent to Germany

Donna Maguire was extradited from The Netherlands to Germany yesterday to be tried for alleged involvement in IRA attacks there, the Dutch justice ministry said.

Miss Maguire, aged 25, was taken by helicopter to Karlsruhe to appear before an examining magistrate, the ministry said. She is wanted in Germany on charges connected with the murder of Corporal Steven Smith, in Hanover, and the bombing of a barracks in Osnabrück.

Fortune donated
Sir William Leech, who made a £60 million fortune in the building industry, left only £496,928 net in his will, having given most of his money to charity. Sir William, of Mitford, Northumberland, died in December, aged 90.

Car plant closes
Ford has closed its main Halewood plant on Merseyside until Monday to cut its stock of cars. Demand for new cars remains poor in spite of large price cuts. The closure will mean the loss of more than 5,000 Escort and Orion.

Plea to students
Animal rights campaigners are trying to persuade new students to stop the use of animals in laboratory experiments at universities and polytechnics.

Colour problem needs clearing up

WHEN Henry J. Heinz, the founder of the beans and pickled onions company, launched his first food, horseradish, he tried a clever little marketing ploy.

Rival firms had been adding "fillers" of turnips to their products. By putting the food in a clear bottle the wily Mr Heinz proved to a worried public that his was pure horseradish; the rest is history.

What Heinz, along with the rest of the bottling and food companies, could not have foreseen was the impact of that move on Britain's recycling industry. A green and brown bottle mountain is looming as consumers, encouraged to meet government and European Commission recycling targets, are poised to rally round the bottle banks.

According to John Barton, head of the materials recovery division at Warren Spring Laboratory, Stevenage, Hertfordshire, the country produces about 70 per cent clear glass and about 30 per cent brown-green glass. He said: "When you look at the bottle banks the level is about 40 per cent clear and 60 per cent brown-green... this is because we import wine and beers in green and brown bottles and export spirits in clear glass bottles."

Ketchup bottles, of which 50 million of the Heinz variety are made in Britain a year, worsen the trade imbalance because the public is less eager to carry sticky bottles to bottle banks.

The difficulty facing the recycling industry is how to resolve the disparity, given

Nick Nuttall, continuing his survey of recycling, takes a look at glass bottles and jars

that only sparse amounts of green and brown glass can be used to make clear glass.

About 538,000 tonnes of glass is being recycled annually, but the government's target is about 910,000 tonnes by the end of the decade. According to Mr Barton, half the green glass produced here is from recycled sources, whereas the figure for clear and brown glass is about a tenth. "If we double the rate of recycling to between 500,000 and 700,000 tonnes without attracting more clear glass we are going to hit problems," he said.

How to handle the threatened green and brown glass bottle mountain is exercising the minds of waste recovery experts. In spite of many experiments, the experts agree that the most successful way to recycle is to process waste back into its original use.

Mr Barton believes that it might be time for Britain's bottlers, food makers and retailers to ask if some products need to be packaged in traditional colours of glass. He said that the industry had also to decide whether packaging glass needed to be as clear as it was. "It should not matter that much because jars, for example, often have labels wrapped all the way round."

SINGLE HIGHLAND MALT SCOTCH WHISKY.

GLENMORANCIE

GEORGE MACKENZIE. Mashman.

IT WAS CHRISTMAS EVE and the annual Glenmorangie party was in full swing. Somewhere a door opened. A sudden waft of icy Firthside air provoked a flurry of goosepimples. And a briskly pedalling figure disappeared into the mist outside. 'Who was that?' asked a visitor. 'Oh, only George Mackenzie. He's away up to the mash-house to tend the mash.'

Even those who do not work at the distillery know of George's dedication to the mash. Ask him why on Christmas Eve, Burns' Night, even Hogmanay he will give up all to be with his charge, and he will reply: 'Time and the mash wait for no man.'



HANDCRAFTED by the SIXTEEN MEN of TAIN.

INTERCITY

Tories go out to convert public from scepticism on health



Baroness Denton: team fails to reverse opinions

ATTEMPTS by Duncan Nichol, chief executive of the National Health Service, to dispel fears that the Tories are about to privatise health care yesterday underlined the government's frustration at failing to get a coherent message across to the electorate.

Despite drafting in Peter Gummer, chairman of Shandwick, the public relations company, to help to advise health ministers, over 62 per cent of people questioned in a Mori poll still believe the Tories are about to privatise the NHS. Government advisers are now caught in the conundrum of wanting to counter Labour propaganda without sounding too defensive, while keeping the health service out of the press. The

Jill Sherman examines the reasons for the Tories' failure to convince people that the NHS is safe in government hands

public perception that the service is not safe in Conservative hands stems from the birth of the NHS in 1948. The scheme was put up by Labour and opposed by the Tories, a fact which will always undermine any Tory claim to support the system.

Although the Conservatives have presided over a National Health Service longer than Labour, the party can never claim the NHS as its own and is unlikely to win an election on it. As one adviser put it: "We got off on the

wrong foot." When Mrs Thatcher decided to set up an NHS review in 1988, the public became more sceptical. Although the government opted a year later to alter the structure of the service rather than change its basic financing, that was never relayed back to the public.

Kenneth Clarke, as health secretary, announced the health service reforms as the most radical change in the history of the service. Hospitals would be set up as independently run trusts in an internal market where health

authorities would trade with each other like any commercial business. Words such as "customers", "contracts" and "competition" peppered Mr Clarke's speeches and it was hardly surprising that the public thought the NHS was being privatised.

William Waldegrave, the health secretary, is a firm believer in the reforms and wants to see as many hospitals become self-governing as possible. However, since taking the health post last November he has tried hard to try to decommercialise the language.

"Customers" have become "patients" again, "contracts" have become "service agreements". The market remains but in a regulated form. The other obstacle

is that the public believes people in white coats rather than men in grey suits. The perception is that doctors tell the truth about the health service reforms and ministers ignore medical advice.

Mr Waldegrave has tried to build bridges with doctors over the past ten months to narrow the rift created by the combative Mr Clarke. However, many doctors are opposed to the reforms because they threaten their autonomy and their clinical freedom. Many fear that patient care will suffer if health care is seen as a marketable commodity.

Mr Waldegrave has drafted in several advisers to help him to convince the public that the reforms will improve patient care

and shorten waiting lists. Lucille Campey, who previously headed the party's NHS research centre, spends her time exposing apparently harmless pressure groups opposing the reforms as militant hot beds.

Peter Gummer and Baroness Denton, another public relations expert, were appointed to the NHS policy board to advise the health secretary on communications. The team has so far failed to turn around public opinion, partly because of its leader's image.

Mr Waldegrave is passionately concerned with reshaping the nation's health. However, he perhaps optimises the sort of person who most people think use private health care.

Conservative conference

Major has tough task to offer fresh momentum

By ROBIN OAKLEY, POLITICAL EDITOR

THE Conservative party launches its annual conference in Blackpool today under unexpected pressure, after Labour's success in Brighton, to match their opponents' show of cohesion.

Ministers admit that they have to offer something more forward-looking than the predictable round of union-busting and Kinnock-baiting that characterised the period of phoney war until the November election option was ruled out.

John Major, it is accepted, has to lift the morale of the troops after having to reveal that he could not risk a November election, and seeing Labour regain the lead in opinion polls.

The later election option offers the chance of a cheering Budget, some evidence to back up ministerial claims that the economy has turned the corner and more money in the pockets of those whose mortgage rates are fixed annually in January. But it also carries the risk that the council tax legislation this autumn will remind everyone of the hated poll tax. The Tories are

also likely to lose the by-elections at Kincardine and Deeside and at Langborough. The Maastricht summit may result in a Tory split on Europe and running close to the wire always carries the risk of an unexpected crisis.

Labour's increasing confidence and professional conference management in Brighton have ensured that the government must offer something more than "steady as she goes" competent government. The PA/ICM poll showing Labour's policies more popular on six of the nine top issues has alarmed the Tory faithful and ministers are once more on the defensive over the NHS.

The "newness" factor that helped John Major earlier is a wasting asset. The Tory strategy was to have been to switch public attention back on to inflation and management of the economy. But there are fears that ministers have spent too long assuring Tory workers that being level-pegging or a few points behind at this stage of a recession is no bad achievement.

Tory monetarists are warn-

ing people of the money supply falling at a catastrophic rate. And, although good inflation figures on Friday will help Mr Major to sound optimistic about the economy, inflation is running well behind unemployment and the NHS as an issue of public concern.

Some Tories are aware of the danger that the government now appears to be hanging around simply waiting for better economic times to come. There is also no evidence from the polls that new promises to privatise British Rail and British Coal evoke any public enthusiasm.

Mr Major has a real task on his hands. He has ruled out any idea of freshening things up with a cabinet reshuffle. His Chancellor is being advised not to risk another interest rate cut in present circumstances. There is, in addition, little evidence of an effective Tory battle plan.

The prime minister will get his ovation anyway. But he has to make a choice between carrying on the way things were under Margaret Thatcher or charting an altogether new route for the Nineties.

Tories can take some comfort from polls

By IVOR CREWE

CONSERVATIVES know that they have a tough fight on their hands.

In 1983 and 1987 Margaret Thatcher rode to victory on a credit-boom and popular reforms, aided by a Labour Opposition saddled with unsellable policies, factional division and poor leadership. The situation next year will be very different: a patchy recovery (at best), no popular legislative reforms to boast about, and a moderate, professional and forcefully led Labour Opposition.

Yet a comparison of the present polls with those eight months before the 1983 and 1987 elections (see table) suggests that the Conservatives are not doing particularly badly and have a good prospect of recovering sufficiently to win the next election, albeit with a smaller majority.

Take the vote intention figures. In September's poll of polls, the two big parties were neck and neck. But postwar Conservative governments have trailed behind Labour eight months before the election in every case except October 1982 (when the Falklands victory put them ahead of Labour).

Every full-length postwar Conservative government has recovered ground in the final eight months. The smallest "recovery swing" has been 2 per cent, which would be enough to re-elect the present government with a paper-thin majority. The average recov-

Standing of the Conservative vote and in the poll

	Sept 91	Oct 85	Oct 82	Mar 84
Con % majority in poll of polls	0	-2.5	+11	-8.5
% approving of government's record	50	33	40	41
% satisfied with Prime Minister	54	36	46	42
% thinking opposition leader's doing a good job	34	47	20	67
Popularity gap between PM and Opposition leader	+20	-11	+26	-25
Confidence in government's handling of economy	-38	-39	-19	NA
% confident minus % not confident	+12	-3	+7	NA
Future of economy in next 12 months (% optimistic minus % pessimistic)	+8	+2	+1	NA
Household finances in next 12 months (% optimistic minus % pessimistic)				

ery swing has been 4 per cent, which would produce an ample majority of about 70.

Conservatives can take similar comfort from other poll indicators, such as the government's "satisfaction rating". In last month's Gallup 9000, it stood at only 34 per cent. But these ratings are usually poor: eight months before the last election it was just as low (33 per cent) while the proportion of dissatisfied was higher (56 per cent compared with 52 per cent). The public likes to grumble.

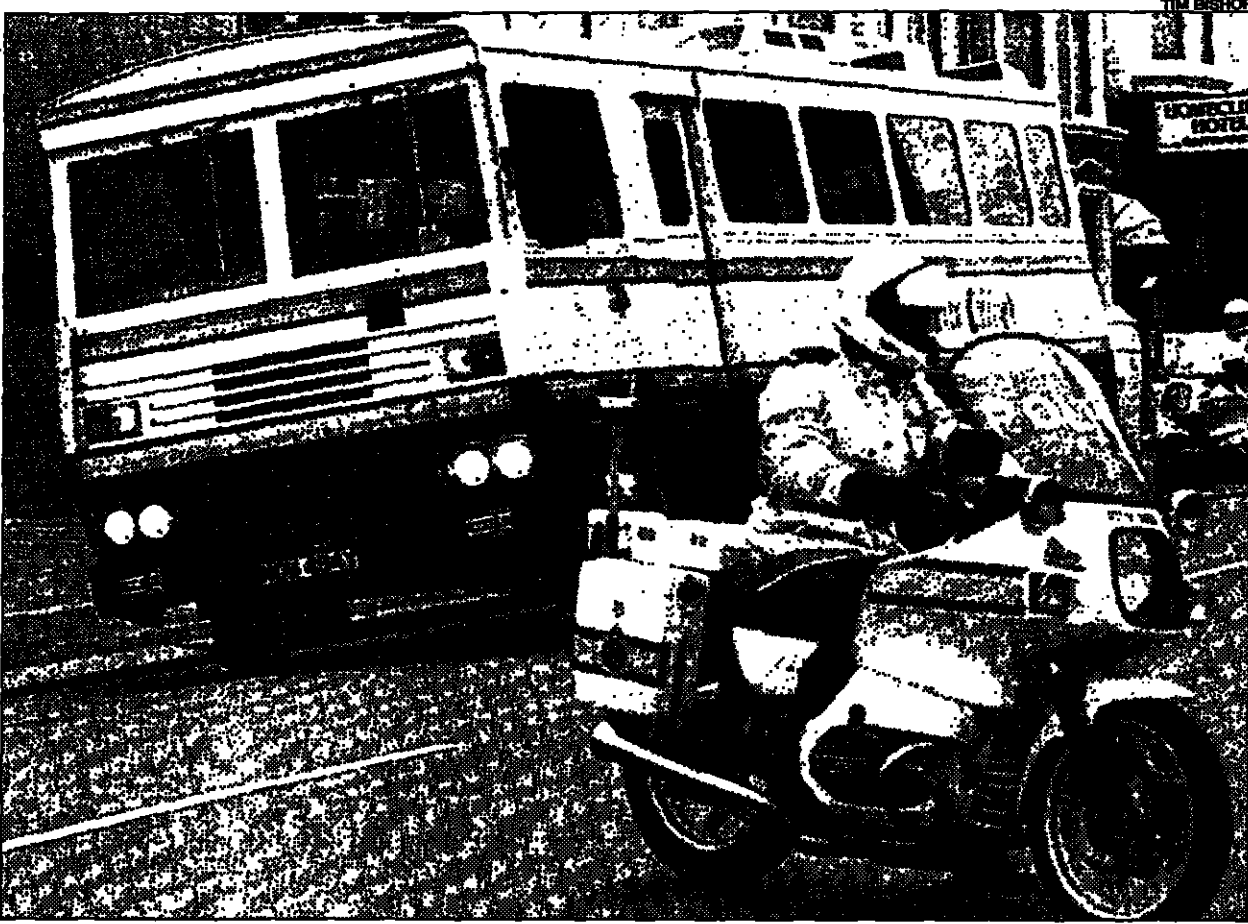
In the key area of economic management, the picture is similar. Last month a mere 26 per cent thought the government was "handling the economic situation properly", 64 per cent did not. But at the corresponding stage before the last election the figures were virtually identical: 25 per cent did; 64 per cent did not. Moreover, widespread criticism of the government's performance does not translate into confidence in Labour.

The public's greater con-

fidence in the economic competence of the Conservatives under John Major, however, has grown steadily over the summer. Last month the gap was 47 per cent to 29 per cent. Exact comparisons with the run-up to the 1983 and 1987 elections are not available, but a similarly worded question before the closely fought 1964 election found a narrower gap of 44 to 32 per cent.

The best item of poll news for the Conservatives, however, is the public's assessment of the party leaders. On the two postwar occasions when Labour has overturned a Conservative government (1964 and February 1974), the Labour leader was more popular than the prime minister during the preceding eight months, marginally in the case of Wilson over Heath, massively in the case of Wilson over Douglas-Home. Despite the Labour conference boost to his popularity, Neil Kinnock still trails behind Mr Major

Ivor Crewe is professor of government at Essex University.



Guarded arrival: an armoured bus, escorted by police motorcyclists and with headlights shining, lurches round a corner as it takes Tory delegates from Blackpool station to the Winter Gardens conference centre yesterday

Lord King names price of support

By HARVEY ELLIOTT, AIR CORRESPONDENT

LORD King of Wartonby, the British Airways chairman, yesterday effectively laid down the terms of his renewed financial support for the Conservative party with a 40-page "manifesto" distributed at the Tory conference.

Lord King, who earlier this year cancelled a £40,000 contribution from the airline to party funds, said that BA was not asking for special favours. "What we do require is the ability to compete with the rest of the world without one arm tied behind our back." Many in power took a parochial view of the nation's airline industry, he said.

The campaign follows a series of disagreements with

the government over decisions which have seen the airline lose much of its privileged position at Heathrow at a time when business has been hit by the recession and the Gulf war.

The booklet urges the creation of a genuinely open market in air transport, better road and rail links to airports, better air traffic control and improvements in the way slots are allocated at congested airports.

The manifesto adds: "Britain is the only country in the world to discriminate positively in favour of smaller airlines at the expense of its largest - weakening the strong to strengthen the weak."

SDP money-raiser backs government

GEORGE Apter, a leading member of the SDP and one of the party's main fund-raisers, has joined the Conservative party and urged all members of the SDP to do likewise.

Mr Apter, one of the SDP's four trustees and a member since its formation in 1981, has raised tens of thousands of pounds for David Owen's party, but now says that his fund-raising talents will be put to work for the Conservatives. Ten years ago, Mr Apter, a businessman, funded national newspaper advertising that helped to make the SDP a credible national force.

Mr Apter said: "David Owen said to me, 'There is not much difference between the Social Democrat policies of the SDP and the policies of

this government under John Major'.

"The fact that he and the Conservatives haven't got together is sad, as in Mr Major we have a great Social Democrat. SDP supporters should rally round the government now as there really are only two serious parties in Britain, Conservative and Labour. The Conservatives are obviously the party to support to the benefit of Britain and all who live in it. John Major is the humane face of new Conservatism."

Mr Apter, who runs a company supplying props to the television and advertising industries, said that the recession was nearly over. He had noted a rise in orders from makers of television commercials.

Labour steals the thunder in backbench poll

By OUR POLITICAL EDITOR

THE big name casualties from cabinet reshuffles of the Thatcher years have faded fast on the back benches, according to a Mori poll of their fellow MPs.

When a sample of 126 MPs was asked to name the most impressive backbenchers, irrespective of party, three Labour left-wingers emerged top of the list. Not a single Tory, Blackpool conference attendees this week will note, made the top four.

Wit clearly pays. So Tony Banks, the Newham MP who once greeted the announcement that Tory industrial plans were to be boosted by a series of ministerial break-fasts around the country with the sally that the menu would no doubt be "thin gruel, hard cheese and poached bullshit", is top of the list, named by 20 per cent of MPs from all parties. In

HOW MP'S RATE BACKBENCHERS (TAN)

MP	All Tories	Opp
Tony Banks	20	20
Dennis Skinner	13	8
Tony Benn	12	5
Tam Dalyell	11	7
John Biffen	10	11
Mrs Thatcher	10	17

second place on 13 per cent was the ever-present "Beast of Bolsover" or Dennis Skinner, whose sedentary observations on the style, policies and antecedents of those opposite provide Westminster's nearest equivalent to the ball-by-ball commentary from Lords.

In third place on 12 per cent was the former Labour cabinet minister Tony Benn. A great debater not always famous for a flashing wit, he greeted the "Labour listens" campaign with the thought that, while Labour might win an election with a red flag or a pink one, it was the first

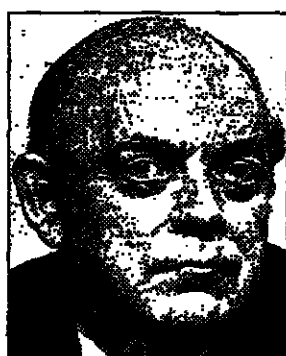


Banks: top of list in all-party vote

time a party had set out to win with an ear trumpet. And in Brighton he commented last week that President Bush's new defence statement would "never have got past the current Labour national executive".

In fourth place, with 11 per cent, was Tam "Belgrano" Dalyell, obsessive questioner of prime ministers.

The only Tory in the first



Biffen: sole Tory name among the first four

five (on 10 per cent) was John Biffen, one of the few Thatcher cabinet discards to defy the laws of political gravity by continuing to find space in the newspapers with his speeches after his departure from the front bench.

Despite that, consorting on the day of her resignation, Margaret Thatcher, an infrequent attendee, made the list

only in sixth place, followed by the now party-less David Owen, her predecessor Edward Heath, the re-elected reselection victim Frank Field, and Norman Tebbit, once dubbed by Michael Foot the "semi house-trained polecat".

Despite their electrifying resignation speeches, neither Nigel Lawson, the one-time Chancellor, nor Sir Geoffrey Howe, the one-time foreign secretary, made the top ten. Mr Banks's achievement, in the poll conducted from May to July by Mori as part of a survey of attitudes to business and industry, is that he topped the voting among Opposition and Tory MPs.

Mrs Thatcher, in a reminder of the more confrontational style of politics she epitomised, came a clear second among Tory MPs, with 17 per cent support, but gained not a single vote from the Opposition benches.

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WH SMITH
More to discover

Envoys call for Haiti peace force

FROM SUSAN ELLICOTT IN WASHINGTON

A TEAM of diplomats set off again for Haiti yesterday with a new international proposal to set up a 500-member stabilising force as they try to persuade the leaders of last week's coup to allow Jean-Bertrand Aristide, the overthrown president, to return to power.

A source close to the delegation from the Organisation of American States said the proposed multinational force would contain police, human rights observers, administrative officials and a small military contingent. The force would "try to stabilise things" in Haiti before Father Aristide, Haiti's first democratically elected president, would return to Haiti, he said.

The nine-member OAS delegation flew to Port-au-

Prince after obtaining the support of the 34-member regional organisation. Their latest mission followed a three-hour meeting with Fr Aristide on Sunday in which they made clear that the international community required him to correct abuses of power, including some human rights abuses.

The OAS team spent the weekend in Washington after failing to persuade the three-man military junta to restore Fr Aristide to power. At the weekend officials acknowledged that Fr Aristide, a Roman Catholic priest, endorsed or encouraged the use of vigilantes who backed his seven-month-old rule.

The OAS, which groups the United States and Canada with 32 countries in Latin America and the Caribbean, has threatened to impose economic and trade sanctions on Haiti if Fr Aristide is not reinstated. Sources in Washington said the OAS delegation would reject a request by General Raoul Cedras, the head of the junta, for elections within three months as a condition for the president's return. But one foreign official said that interviews conducted last week in Haiti by the OAS delegates with business leaders, human rights groups and parliamentarians had tempered their earlier views that Fr Aristide was immune to criticism that he had abused his constitutional privileges.

The team aired its concerns at the meeting with Fr Aristide. Afterwards, he is-

Turkish diplomat is shot

Athens — Unknown gunmen killed the Turkish press attaché in Athens yesterday in an attack likely to raise tension between Greece and Turkey. Cetin Gorgu, aged 28, was shot five times at close range shortly after getting into his car in a suburb to drive to the embassy (Chris Eliou writes).

The attack came one day before the funeral of the ecumenical patriarch Dimirios of Constantinople, who was based in Istanbul, and the election of a new leader of 300 million Orthodox Christians. Police said the killing bore the hallmarks of the November 17 group, which wounded the Turkish chargé d'affaires in Athens in July. Constantine Mitsotakis, the Greek prime minister, who is due to attend the patriarch's funeral today, said the murderers aimed "to create problems in Greek-Turkish relations and undermine Greek interests".

Queen attacked

Nairobi — Kenyan dissidents pressing President Moi for political reforms expressed anger at a brief stop-over by the Queen, saying it gave Mr Moi support. The Queen was due to leave Kenya today for Namibia and then Zimbabwe, where she will attend the Commonwealth summit.

Gas kills 28

Peking — At least 28 people died after gas from a leaking lorry drifted over villages near Shangrao in Jiangxi province, southeast China, last month. More than 300 people were affected, the newspaper *China Society* said. The agricultural chemical leaked after a safety valve on the tanker was damaged by trees. (Reuters)

Sale takes off

Santa Monica, California — A Ford Tri-Motor "Tin Goose" that Charles Lindbergh flew for American Airlines fetched a record price, thought to be more than \$1 million (US\$4,000), and Cary Grant's Conair 240 flying limousine went for more than \$100,000 at an aircraft auction here. (AP)

Golden state lures gilt-edged Americans

FROM JAMES BONE IN NEW YORK

CALIFORNIA's ascendancy over New York received a boost yesterday with the publication of *Forbes* magazine's annual list of the 400 richest Americans.

The aptly-named Golden State leaptfrogged over New York state into first place as the preferred home of 75 of America's richest men to New York state's 71. In the first list in 1982, New York state had 88 of the *Forbes* Four Hundred.

Although New York City still has more multimillionaires than any other metropolitan area in the United States, with 66 to Los Angeles' 29, none of the top ten richest Americans kept their principal residence in the increasingly remote Big Apple. The top New Yorker was the publishing magnate S.I. Newhouse, who owns *The New Yorker* magazine. He came in 12th with \$2.8 billion (£1.6 billion).

Despite the recession, *Forbes*'s latest list included a record 71 billionaires, up from 66 last year. To make the list at all, a person had this year to have a minimum of \$275 million. In the top spot for the third year was John Kluge,

aged 77, the German-born immigrant who built a \$5.9 billion fortune on holdings ranging from cellular telephones and Orion Pictures to the Harlem Globetrotters.

Second place went to William Henry Gates III, aged 35, of Seattle, who sprang from 16th place last year to challenge Mr Kluge with an estimated value of \$4.8 billion. Mr Gates made his fortune by founding Microsoft Corp with his friend Paul Gardner Allen, aged 38, of Mercer Island, Washington, who was 16th on the list with a net worth of \$2.4 billion. Sam Moore Walton and his family held the No 3 through No 7 ranks with their collective \$2.2 billion of stock in the family's discount chain, Wal-Mart Stores Co.

Among the biggest losers was Ron Perleman, the 1980s corporate raider who fell from third place with \$2.8 billion last year to No 30 this year with \$1.8 billion. The Kennedy clan saw its bank balance dwindle from more than \$700 million to \$350 million. *Forbes* attributed the drop to the weak property market and the need to support 53 dependants.



Special guest: Elizabeth Taylor's mother, Sara, is escorted to her limousine as she makes her way to her daughter's eighth wedding, to Larry Fortensky

Daredevil reporter drops in on Taylor wedding fantasy

FROM WILLIAM CASH IN LOS ANGELES

A DARING parachutist working for the *National Enquirer* emerged yesterday morning as a hero of Elizabeth Taylor's extravagant eighth wedding, since he was the only uninvited guest to get into what the American breakfast news networks heralded as the "wedding of the century".

Shortly before 6.30pm, when the sun was beginning to set on the scorched grass hills of Neverland Valley, Scott Harris plunged from a small aircraft with a strawberry-red parachute and landed, to the consternation of guests, in the middle of the ceremony with a video camera strapped to his forehead. This was transmitting live even as he was arrested and led away towards Santa Barbara jail.

The exceptionally tight security measures employed to prevent the world's press and paparazzi from getting a glimpse at the fantasy ceremony inside Michael Jackson's 2,500-acre ranch included not only the secret service (for the Reagans), the pop singer's own squad of bodyguards, but also a 60-

strong crack force of Israeli Mossad guards hired by Miss Taylor.

The American tabloids lapped up the bait and ended up resorting to increasingly desperate and farcical measures to cover the wedding. *Star* magazine hired a seven-storey zeppelin-style balloon so that it could block out the view of the wedding from its tabloid rivals, who were

circling in helicopters like a frenzied swarm of giant black hornets. Sadly their plans went awry when the craft exploded after flying only a few feet.

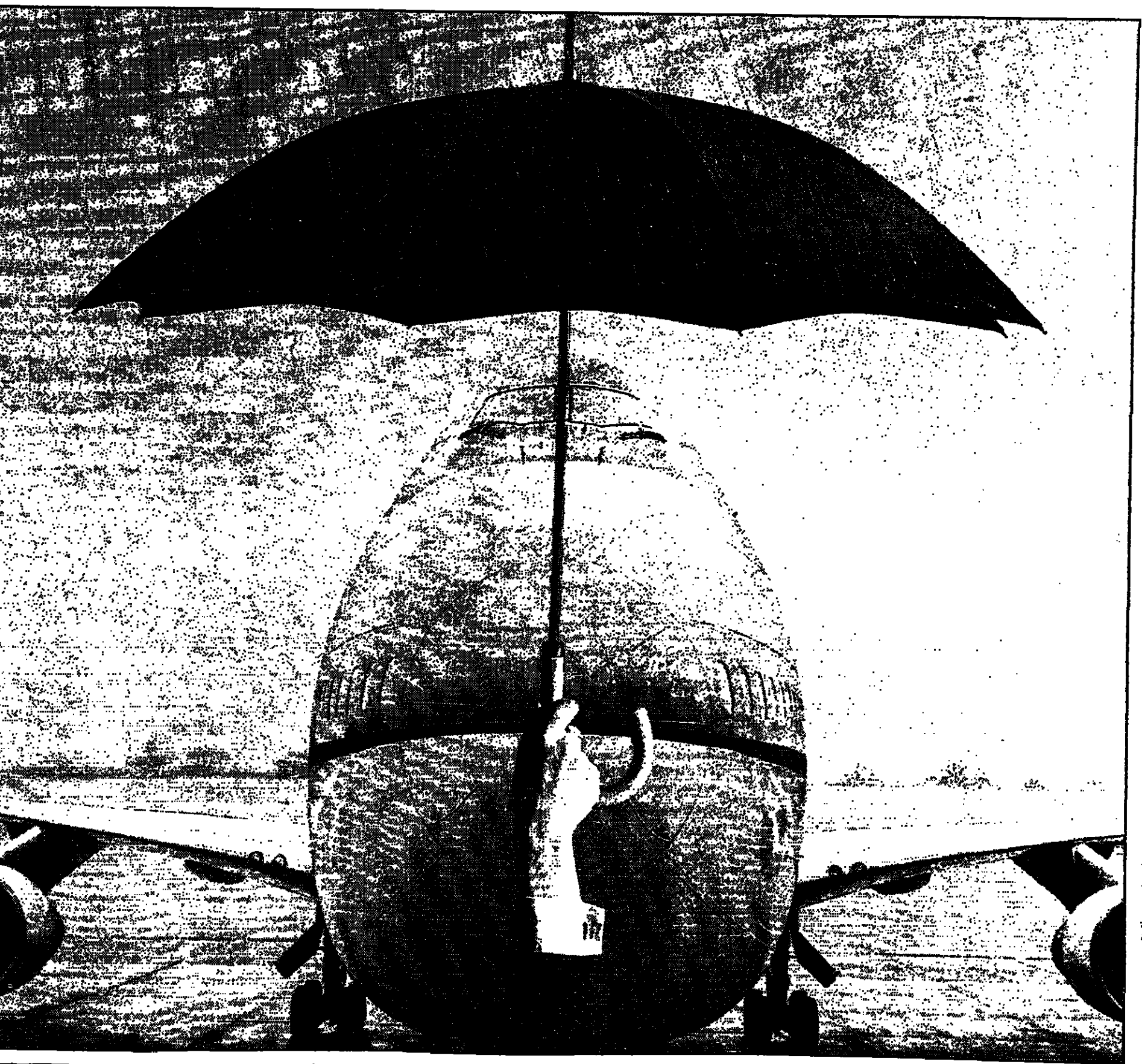
Another daredevil reporter flew into the Neverland Valley in a microlight, but he carried out a crash-landing after a close encounter with a helicopter blade.



Flying squad: a helicopter circles over the ranch in search of pictures as the parachutist descends

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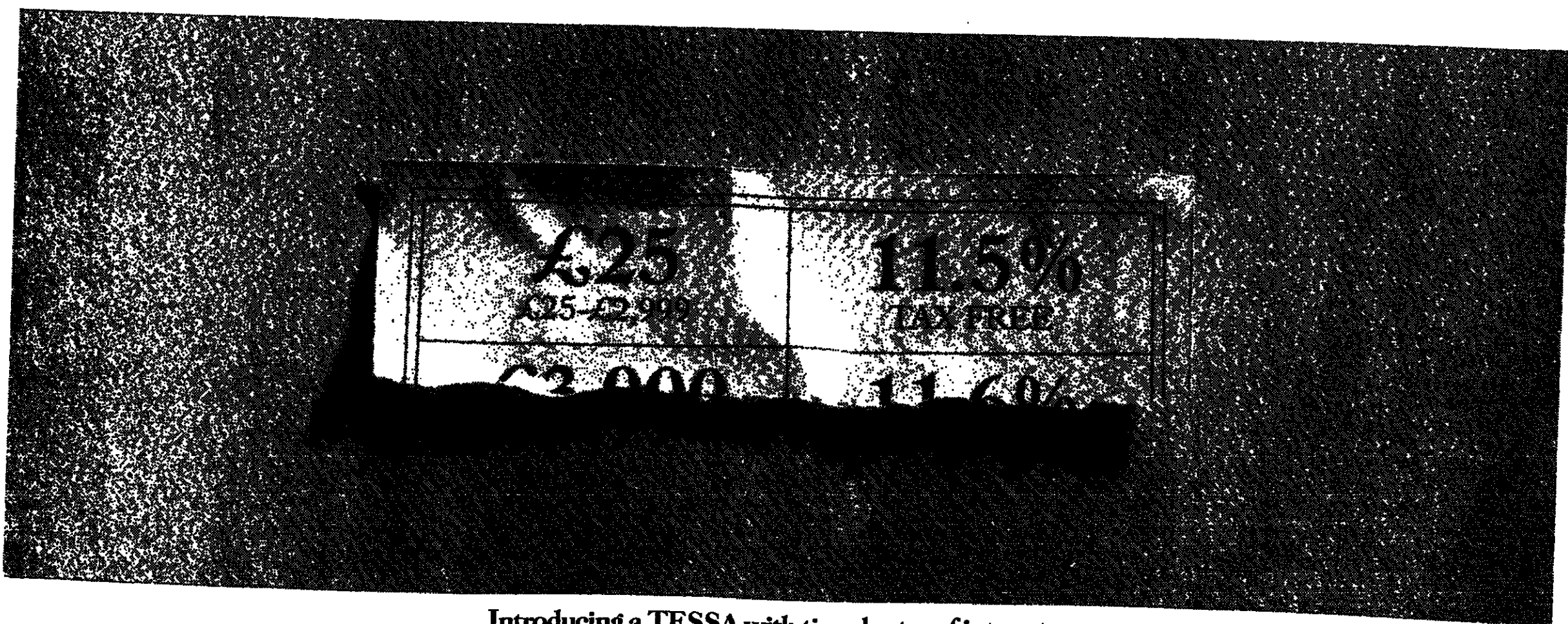


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Croats defy the army at their gates as EC searches for economic lever to end conflict

Missiles strike into the heart of Zagreb

From CHRISTOPHER WALKER IN ZAGREB

YUGOSLAV federal army commanders launched a direct assault on the Croatian government yesterday when an air force jet fired two missiles near the parliament building and presidential headquarters.

Damage was extensive, and several policemen appeared to have been hurt in the explosion. A pall of black smoke hung above the area near the presidential compound and parliament where Croatian MPs are expected to vote for full independence this morning. After the day's tenth air raid alert, a Soviet MiG jet streaked low through the sky, breaking the sound barrier before unloading the missiles, which crashed into the heart of Old Zagreb near the parliament and the cathedral.

"They were aiming for the parliament building, no question about it," one official said. "They have had their eye

on it for weeks and to do it now before the independence declaration is a perfect gesture."

Milovan Balesic, Croatia's deputy information minister, reached by telephone in an underground bunker near the site of the attack, said one of the missiles struck barely 50 yards from the presidential compound. Franjo Tudjman, the president, he said, was preparing to leave the area for safer ground. "This is part of the total war waged by the Serbians and Yugoslav army,"



he added. A near-hysterical atmosphere gripped the Croatian capital. Explosions rocked the city, and shells slamming into targets on the outskirts were audible. Air raid sirens wailed, and almost all of Zagreb's one million inhabitants raced for the air raid shelters. Troops were moved to secure the city's outskirts.

The people of Zagreb are bracing themselves for a Serbian onslaught, and are turning to nationalist — even fascist — Croatian symbols of defiance. They also desperately hope the West will intervene on their behalf. Dr Tudjman said in an address to the nation that the federal army was "at our gates" and intent on destroying the city. This would be "one more pearl in its necklace of devastation of Croatian towns" he said. He appealed to the United States to send the Sixth Fleet to the Adriatic.

The bitterness between Croats and Serbs has reached the point where no reconciliation is possible any longer. As all-out war approaches, the hatred with which each side views the other has become entrenched, as have long-held stereotypes. Croats are Roman Catholic, their history dominated by the Habsburg empire, and perceive themselves to be a Western nation. They are looking to the West for support in their last-ditch stand against the Orthodox Serbs, whom they regard with contempt as both idle and warlike. "The basic motto of Serbia is 'we cannot work, but we know how to wage war'," Vlado Pandic, a member of President Tudjman's Croatian Democratic Union, said. He added that "bearded Serbian hordes" had already pillaged the neighbouring republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina.

Serbia was for centuries under the Ottoman yoke. Under Slobodan Milosevic, its communist president, Serbia is seen by Croats as hungry for land, including their land. The Serbs, for their part, remember the wartime Nazi puppet Croatian state, under whose rule many pogroms were carried out between 1941 and 1945.

To the rest of Europe, Balkan differences appear petty and arcane. But local history is so stained with blood that it can make the difference between life and death as Serbs and Croats square up for a decisive encounter.

Zagreb attacked, page 1

Scars of battle stay with young refugees

From ERNEST BECK IN NAGYATAD, SOUTHERN HUNGARY

AS HUNGARY braces itself for a new wave of refugees fleeing from the fighting in Croatia, children who have already arrived play war games and scream when planes fly over this hastily established refugee camp 15 miles from the Croatian border.

About 600 children, almost all Croats, wander in rag-tag groups at this grimy former barracks, surrounded by barbed wire and police guards. It is a children's village without joy, laughter or toys. Most have come here alone, sent to safety by fearful parents.

The refugee children sleep six to a room in bunks, braving inadequate heating and thin blankets, and they spend the day trying to telephone home. Shivering in the morning frost, they often wait in vain as the calls rarely get through.

Darija Kraljevic, aged 13, a sullen girl from a village near Vinkovci in eastern Croatia, sits on a bench and recalls her ordeal in measured tones. "The shells were falling for days and there was no water or electricity, so we lived in the cellar for two weeks. My parents put me on a couch for Hungary, but they stayed behind. I feel safe here but feel

sad and cry when I think of them."

Other children tell similar stories of fearful farewells, and of seeing burning villages and dead bodies as their coaches made harrowing journeys dodging mortar bombs. Adam and Claudia, twins aged five, were lucky enough to come with their mother, but they still bear the scars of the conflict. Adam has nightmares and keeps his hands in his pockets because he heard on television that Serbs cut off the fingers of Croats. Claudia gave up playing with dolls, her mother says, after seeing her father cleaning his gun. Both sleep uneasily.

There is no money for psychologists to treat traumatised children in this camp of 1,200. Hungary is caring for more than 35,000 refugees and its meagre resources are stretched. One hundred and twenty tons of food will arrive this week from the Dutch Red Cross but they will not last long with new refugees coming every day, says Tibor Munka, the camp's deputy director.

The worst problem, many refugees say, is not knowing what is happening at home. Croatian television programmes have gone off the air since the Zagreb transmission tower was destroyed.



Face of fear: a boy injured by mortar shrapnel listening to air raid sirens in Zagreb from his bunk bed in the bomb shelter under the children's hospital in the Croatian capital city yesterday, the international day of the child

Oil embargo could worsen war

European Community efforts to halt the fighting in Croatia may have the opposite effect, Roger Boyes reports

A EUROPEAN Community-led oil blockade, or broader economic sanctions, against Yugoslavia would hurt Serbia and the federal army, but the war in Croatia would barely filter, and could spiral out of control. That was the judgment of Western economic analysts yesterday as the EC considered an embargo as a means of trying to stop, or at least curtail, the fighting.

The oil weapon has been a logical option for months. Since the Yugoslav army is using large quantities of petrol and diesel fuel, and since Serbia is entirely dependent on fuel imports, a useful point could be made by the West. The Germans, in particular, liked the idea since it seemed to punish Serbia more than Croatia — which has its own oil — and therefore implicitly identified Belgrade as the aggressor. Croatia closed the pipeline from the main oil terminal on the Adriatic coast last month.

Blocking oil supplies could prove dangerous. Although national fuel reserves are very low, the army is said to have about three months of its own oil reserve. The temptation therefore would be to step up the pace of the war to reach a speedy outcome. If there are to

be fuel shortages in a month, the army might deploy massive air power now rather than later. The targets would shift to the oilfields in eastern Croatia, to the main terminal, to the Croatian refineries and to the pipeline. And the generals would be likely to persist with a blockade of Adriatic ports to cripple the Croatian economy.

Politically, a European blockade would reinforce the xenophobia of the regime of Slobodan Milosevic, the Serbian president, and might bring his government and the Serbian ultra-nationalist opposition closer. There are other risks too. If the Greeks are required by the EC to turn off the oil taps to Yugoslavia,

then Athens will be sucked into the conflict.

The main problem, though, is that sanctions send confused signals. Although an oil embargo would seem to be directed against the Serb-controlled army, Yugoslavia's economy is still intertwined and other republics would suffer as well.

The war has severed most of the business links between Serbs and Croats. Thousands of Serbian companies have been taken over in Croatia and vice versa. Almost 200 Croatian-run petrol stations in Serbia have been seized. There are no air or rail links between Zagreb and Belgrade, the highway is dangerous and tele-

phone connections are haphazard. Spare parts are not arriving in Montenegro factories, and Bosnian concerns are laying off workers by the thousand. If Serbian factories grind to a standstill because of a lack of oil then so will the economies of other republics.

Slovenia and Croatia, which yesterday resumed moves towards implementing independence — suspended for three months at EC behest — now have virtual war economies. Croatia has banned exports and commodity trade outside its territory and privatisations have been halted. The Belgrade treasury is no longer supplying the Yugoslav dinar to the breakaway republics and Slovenia is preparing to circulate its own banknotes. But an independent currency needs to be backed by a Western stabilisation fund — and an economic blockade would put an end to that.

Tito's son fears for future of republic

From JOHN HOLLAND IN VIENNA

THE latest fighting in Croatia endangered the republic's existence, Aleksandar Broz, Marshal Tito's son, said yesterday, in a telephone interview from Zagreb. He said that if his father were alive, he would not have let the Yugoslav federal army get out of control.

"I'm sure that if my father was still around he would not have let this happen," said Mr Broz, an oil company executive with the Yugoslav firm INA. Mr Broz answered his secretary's telephone because an air raid alert had prevented her from making it to work. "I came in a little earlier than she did or I wouldn't be here either," he said. "I certainly don't like sitting in bomb shelters for two or three hours a day though, so I don't know how much longer I'll be coming in."

He said that much of the company had closed because of the fighting. The oilfields in east Slavonia, where some of the worst fighting is going on, are shut down and napalm has reportedly been dropped by the federal air force.

"We have one refinery open in Rijeka [on the Adriatic] where we are working on existing orders, even if there is a blockade. But in Sisak we have shut down the reactor for security reasons," he said.

Surely, he was asked, his father would be turning in his grave at the break-up of the country he held together and the piecemeal demolition of his Croatian homeland?

"In about ten or 15 years from now people here will begin to see the stupidity of breaking apart. Yugoslavia is only a small piece of Europe and to break this small piece even further is not worth it. The individual republics will learn they cannot turn their backs on each other."

"My father would have dealt with this firmly, not let things get out of control, either with the Serbian faction or the army. And he would have dealt the same way with the Croatian nationalists."

Kurds kill captured Iraqis

From REUTERS IN SULAYMANIYAH

IRAQI Kurdish guerrillas shot dead at least 60 unarmed Iraqi soldiers who had surrendered during a battle here, witnesses said.

The soldiers were shot yesterday at close range, while kneeling, with their hands on their heads, the witnesses said. They appeared to have been captured after fighting on the outskirts of the city, which was coming under mortar fire and possibly shelling from Iraqi tanks on the outskirts.

Dozens of civilians in Sulaymaniyah were killed by shrapnel or bullets and at least 15 Kurdish guerrillas died in the fighting, the witnesses said. Sulaymaniyah hospital was treating dozens of casualties.

Fighting broke out between Kurdish rebels and Iraqi forces in the town of Kifri on Saturday and spread to the city of Arbat yesterday. Witnesses said the Iraqi attacks on Arbat and Sulaymaniyah seemed to be totally unprovoked. Sulaymaniyah was relatively calm despite fierce fighting on the outskirts but long queues were forming at petrol stations.

At least a dozen Iraqi soldiers, apart from those who were shot after surrendering, have been killed in the fighting in Sulaymaniyah. The Kurdish peshmerga guerrillas were apparently caught off guard when the attack started. The city's hospital was still crowded with casualties from the weekend fighting in Kifri.

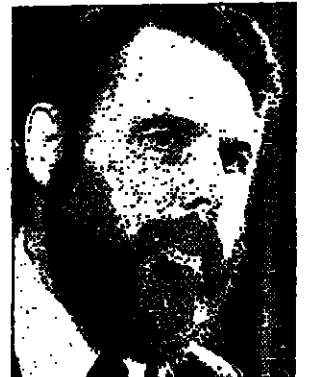
Traffic was jammed on the road from Sulaymaniyah to Sayed Sadiq refugee camp, about 30 miles to the east, the main route for relief supplies to hundreds of thousands of Kurdish refugees in Halabja, Sayed Sadiq and Penjwin.

Video tape raises hope for hostages

From MICHAEL THEODOULOU IN NICOSIA

WITH tantalising hints that more Western hostages in Lebanon may soon be freed, their kidnappers have again renewed interest at a time when negotiations appeared to be close to deadlock. Since Jack Mann was freed two weeks ago, the various groups and governments have been bickering over who makes the next move.

The videotape released on Sunday of the American journalist Terry Anderson provided little new information about other hostages, other than of Terry Waite and Thomas Sutherland,



Waite: seen as a trump card by Islamic Jihad

with whom he is held, and carried no sign that their kidnappers, the pro-Iranian Islamic Jihad, are willing to make concessions. While the group took the opportunity to publicise their main demand — freedom for Lebanese prisoners held by Israel — no mention was made of Israel's servicemen missing in Lebanon. As such, the tape is clearly a ploy to increase Western pressure on Israel.

The kidnappers were deeply cynical to use Mr Anderson, regarded as a "high-profile" hostage, to

convey their message when he could be the last Westerner to be freed as he is viewed, together with Terry Waite, as the Anglican church envoy, as their trump card.

Mr Anderson's healthy appearance and his tone made a dramatic change from the grim pictures that have been associated with his plight since March 1985. Friends said that while the interview was clearly vetted, the colloquial language was Mr Anderson's own and his smile was genuine. In earlier videotapes, Mr Anderson read from scripts prepared by his kidnappers, giving rhetorical denunciations of the United States and Israel. All this was absent from the tape released on Sunday.

The videotape served to contrast the conditions in which Mr Anderson, chief Middle East correspondent of Associated Press, Mr Waite and Mr Sutherland, the Scottish-born American dean of agriculture at the American University of Beirut, are held to those Mr Mann suffered. "We are treated with respect," Mr Anderson said.

Yesterday Mr Anderson was likely to have heard Sulome, the six-year-old daughter he has never met, and her Lebanese-born mother, Madeleine Bassil, on the radio. "Terry, I'm amazed. You've given us great hope today about your health and the way you look and your expectations for the future," Ms Bassil said. "You've always been in our prayers and in our hearts... we're looking forward to picking up the future from where we left off." Mr Anderson was awaiting a divorce to marry Ms Bassil when he was kidnapped.

Shamir dampens peace hope

From RICHARD BESTON IN JERUSALEM

YITZHAK Shamir, the Israeli prime minister, said yesterday that he was disappointed and pained by the present dispute with Washington over loan guarantees, but he still pledged that his government would attend the American-mediated peace talks.

Speaking at the opening of the Knesset's autumn session, Mr Shamir said Israel was entering a decisive period in its history, but he added that it would be a long and tortuous route to a comprehensive settlement of the Middle East conflict. Israel would only proceed with great caution.

The speech, which traditionally sets out the government's policy for the parliamentary year, dealt first with the need to absorb the flood of Jewish immigrants by building new homes and providing more jobs. But Mr Shamir dwelt mainly on the prospects for the proposed regional conference where, for the first time, Israel, its Arab neighbours, and Palestinian representatives will meet to solve one of the world's longest and most intractable conflicts.

Typically, Mr Shamir displayed little emotion during the address and offered no new concessions, he chose instead to reiterate his right-wing government's tough negotiating position. He repeated that Israel would not attend the talks, scheduled for later this month, if the Palestine Liberation Organisation was represented, and he vowed that Arab territories occupied in 1967 by Israeli forces — the West Bank, Gaza Strip, Golan Heights and east Jerusalem — would never be relinquished in spite of worldwide calls that they be traded for peace with the Arab states.

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THE NATIONAL DIRECTORY OF LOCAL SERVICES

Hurd leads the way as Britain breaks out of EC isolation



Hurd: new strategy of seeking common ground

QUIETLY and almost unnoticed by the politicians and media, John Major and Douglas Hurd are ending Britain's embattled isolation in Europe.

In the confusion caused by the withdrawal of the Dutch draft of a political union treaty, Britain is forging a kaleidoscope of tactical alliances with its European Community partners to ensure that the two treaties will be signed in some form at Maastricht in December. But in the tough negotiations to come, the concessions for treaties on economic and political union will not all be from Britain.

So far, the most visible result has been the Anglo-Italian proposals for a common European defence policy, co-ordinating the views of two countries once at opposite ends of the spectrum. The draft, a clear attempt to set the agenda before the Maastricht summit, has caused pique in France and Germany, whose joint statements before each summit have usually set the terms

The government is forging tactical alliances with European partners and resolving areas of disagreement in the run-up to the crucial Maastricht summit, Michael Binyon writes

of the debate much to the annoyance of smaller EC members. France and Germany have requested a special summit to discuss the defence proposals, but have been rebuffed by the Dutch who, while not endorsing Britain's ideas, sees no reason to hand the initiative back to Paris and Bonn.

Mr Hurd's aim is formally tabling his ideas with Gianni De Michelis, the Italian foreign minister with whom he has struck up a warm relationship, is not to steal a leaf out of the federalists' book, or wrongfoot the French and the Germans. It is part of his strategy to seek common ground as and when possible. The British government is determined to sign a treaty in

December, believing delay will only make negotiations more difficult: the Portuguese, who take over the presidency in January, have little experience of, or stomach for, a prolonged wrangle, and Britain, which takes over after them, would be hard pressed to argue its own case while running the EC.

Britain, however, has to engage in more active diplomacy to get its views considered than its partners. This is partly because these views are still generally out of step with the other 11, especially on such questions as the extension of EC competence, increasing majority voting or giving more power to the European parliament. But also Margaret Thatcher's confronta-

tional style and reputation as a wrecker made almost any British views seem contaminated.

The search for tactical alliances only began to pay off when Mr Major signalled a change of tone towards Europe. This made relations, especially with Germany, easier. On economic and monetary union Britain now feels comfortable that it has broad support from Bonn for most of its positions — especially on the prerequisite of economic convergence.

Relations too have improved with France, and Britain has sought to exploit French insistence on keeping power in the hands of member governments, denying the commission extra powers and not boosting the Strasbourg parliament's powers. Precisely because these relations have improved, smaller countries too are more willing to take British reserves seriously. Britain shares with Ireland and Denmark reluctance to extend majority voting, with Den-

mark, Portugal, Ireland and Luxembourg a wish not to give Strasbourg a big say in EC government; with most of the northern countries an insistence that European defence must still be linked to Washington.

British officials admit that the next nine weeks will see extremely tough talks, and that Britain will often find herself alone or in a minority. They say the government knows it will have to make concessions, but with the inflamed political atmosphere in Westminster, especially over Europe, room for manoeuvre is limited. Mr Hurd has stepped up the pace of European contacts. He and junior Foreign Office ministers have travelled more in the past year to consult opposite numbers than at any time previously.

"Mr Hurd and Mr Major are committed to getting agreement at Maastricht," a Whitehall source said. "But it may be only agreement in principle."



De Michelis: a warm friendship with Hurd

Major seeks £4bn Soviet aid package

FROM GEORGE BROCK IN LUXEMBOURG

THE G7 group of industrial countries yesterday started assembling the largest aid package ever offered to the Soviet Union when the European Community pledged \$2.4 billion (£1.4 billion) to help buy food and medicines.

Today John Major will ask President Bush and the Japanese and Canadian prime ministers to match the EC promise so that the G7 can offer Moscow a loan of \$7.2 billion if people starve in Soviet cities this winter.

The outline of the deal was worked out at Downing Street last week by Mr Major, the Dutch prime minister, Ruud Lubbers, and Jacques Delors, the president of the European Commission. They agreed that the EC would start the ball rolling in the hope of pulling in equal sums from America and Japan. A high-level G7 delegation, which may be led by Mr Major, will visit the Soviet Union in the next few weeks to assess aid needs.

Unlike aid to Eastern Europe, which has come mainly from EC states, the G7 plan for the Soviet winter foresees roughly equal one-third shares between the EC, America and Japan with Canada. "We think that Japan and Canada as fully fledged members of the G7 should pay," Henning Christopherson, the co-ordination of structural funds commissioner, said.

The EC has already promised \$900 million of help to the Soviet Union ranging

from gifts of food and medicines to loans to buy food. Yesterday's decision by EC finance ministers to produce another \$1.5 billion depends on the aid decisions of the other G7 members and on the state of food supplies in the Soviet Union. But the conditions for the delivery of the loans were defined only vaguely yesterday.

In the past year, the EC has delivered 80,000 tonnes of food and medicine to the Soviet Union. M Delors said yesterday that this gave valuable experience to ensure that food reaches only people in need. Wim Kok, the Dutch finance minister who chaired yesterday's meeting, said no aid would be given unless hardship was evident. The EC's attempts to give food and loans to the Soviet Union have not gone well this year. Months of delay both in Brussels and Moscow held up food deliveries and a \$500 million loan has not been set up ten months after the funds were first released by EC governments.

EC officials visiting the Soviet Union could not discover who or what to give aid to. M Delors said yesterday that the community should aim to deal with the proposed central "interstate economic council" which — under a draft union treaty which the Soviet republics are discussing — would answer to the highest body, the state council. But neither of these bodies yet exists.

Economy geared to weapons

By MICHAEL EVANS
DEFENCE CORRESPONDENT

ATTEMPTS by the Soviet Union to convert weapons factories into production lines for civilian goods appear doomed to failure. The authorities cannot face the social consequences of closing parts of the defence industry, Christopher Donnelly, Nato's principal Soviet expert, said yesterday.

Mr Donnelly, special adviser to Manfred Wörner, the Nato secretary-general, was told during a visit to the Soviet Union last week that factories would make obsolete T72 tanks for ten to 20 years, even if it meant driving them straight to the scrapyard. The inability to make significant changes in weapons production lines, a central part of the Soviet Union's command economy, would delay the switch to a market economy, Mr Donnelly said.

One defence factory proudly presented him with a new product, a well-designed penknife. "This was given me as an example of how they are converting their factories," he said at the centre for defence studies at King's College, London University. "It was made of titanium, used for Typhoon (ballistic missile submarine) hulls."

Mr Donnelly said a factory near Moscow was the size of Andover and 80,000 people depended on it. "How can they close it down and disperse the workforce? They produced a very effective war machine and now the Soviet general staff is worried that if they cut back, they will not be able to fight a war except by using nuclear weapons."



Remembrance day: Ukrainian Jews holding banners and flags during the last day of a week of memorial services at the Babi Yar monument near Kiev, where thousands of Jews were killed 50 years ago by the Germans

Portugal backs 'economic miracle'

FROM MARTHA DE LA CAL IN LISBON

ANIBAL Cavaco Silva, the Portuguese prime minister, won a resounding victory in Sunday's parliamentary elections. His Social Democratic party polled 50.4 per cent of the vote, giving it 130 seats in parliament and an absolute majority.

The Social Democrats won in every district in the country except Beja, a traditional communist stronghold in the southern Alentejo, where the Communists beat them by 1,000 votes. Senhor Cavaco Silva, whose campaign was based on his forceful personality and his claims that his government has brought in extensive foreign investment and wrought what might be called an economic miracle, said that Portugal has had freedom and democracy for some time but "the voters realised that the country also needs development". His majority assures him of four

more years to continue his privatisation programme and efforts to attract investment. The Portuguese Socialist Party won 29.2 per cent of the vote and 69 seats, compared with 22.8 per cent in the 1987 elections. Jorge Sampaio, the party's secretary-general, said he had expected more and was very disappointed. Senhor Sampaio, speaking on television, said he "was determined to continue the battle and be the voice of the opposition". The party's failure to obtain a greater percentage of the vote was attributed to a lacklustre, poorly organised campaign and no forceful alternative programme.

The biggest losers were the Communist party, the Christian Democrats and the Democratic Renewal party. The Communists won 8.8 per cent of the vote and 17 seats, compared with the results of 10 per cent to 12 per cent

which they achieved after the overthrow of the Salazar dictatorship in 1974. The most bitter aspect of their loss was their rejection by voters in the former agrarian reform lands in the Alentejo — a virtual fiefdom since the 1974 revolution — and in the industrial belt around Lisbon. In these areas, the Communist vote dropped between 20 per cent and 25 per cent.

A Communist party spokesman attributed the losses to changes in the density of population, type of population and absenteeism — which was 32 per cent, the highest ever. However, the hardline stance of Alvaro Cunhal, the ageing Communist party leader, in the face of perestroika and the break up of Eastern Europe drove many Communists into the socialist ranks.

The Christian Democrats received only 4.5 per cent of the vote and five seats in

parliament, prompting Dr Freitas do Amaral to resign as leader. The Democratic Renewal party received only 0.6 per cent of the vote and won no seat. The National Solidarity party, made up mostly of pensioners, polled 1.6 per cent and won a seat in parliament.

Cell work wins Nobel prize

TWO German physiologists, Erwin Neher and Bert Sakmann, were awarded the Nobel prize for medicine yesterday for proving that living cells are riddled with tiny channels that play a key role in the body's workings and in diseases including cystic fibrosis, diabetes, heart disease and anxiety attacks (Nick Nuttall writes).

The scientists, based at the Max-Planck institutes in Göttingen and Heidelberg, also showed how these tiny ion channels work and developed a technique that allows researchers to study their individual activity.

Their work, undertaken during the 1970s and 1980s, is paving the way for the development of designer drugs that will be able to tackle a wide range of diseases, said a spokesman for the Nobel Assembly of the Karolinska Institute, in Stockholm, which awarded the six million kronor (£570,000) prize.

French warned

Paris — With racial intolerance manifesting on the rise in France, President Mitterrand has given another warning of the dangers of anti-Semitism for a nation whose history of treatment of its Jews is sombre. "This foul beast is still present, waiting in the shadows for the opportunity to emerge," he told a conference of French Jews.

Academy tour

Warsaw — The Princess Royal, on a visit to Poland, will inspect a police academy today that was once a training centre for communist secret agents. The princess's tour of Poland is part of the royal family's attempt to build bridges to Central Europe.

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Russia gets a taste of Scotland

FROM CHARLES BREMNER IN ST PETERSBURG

NEWS that Scottish bakers had opened a shop in St Petersburg caused raised eyebrows and long queues a few weeks ago. I joined the line of shoppers outside Tom Ford's premises by the old Tauride palace. They were queuing for scones, baps and other Scottish fare not usually found east of Aberdeen.

"Scottish-style bakery", says the sign over the shop. Mr Ford, a baker from Prestonpans, came to Leninograd, as it was then, in 1990 and saw scope for a branch there. His bakery, which opened in mid-September, is the first British shop in Russia since the communists threw out foreign merchants.

It is not generally known among sassenachs, but Russia has long had a soft spot for things Scottish, notably whisky and Robert Burns. "The Russian people have money in their pockets and nothing to spend it on... People are prepared to travel great distances to us," says Mr Ford, sitting in his little office with Jeffrey Kinton, his bakery consultant, as their 24 Russian workers run the ovens that will supply the

red tape that has wrung tears from many a multinational executive. Mr Ford is taking a gamble because he cannot repatriate his profits, which he shares with the state bakery that is his partner. He is putting the money, now inflating at 5 per cent a month, into property in St Petersburg which he hopes will gain in value as the Russian economy reforms.

Like most foreigners trying to operate in Russia, Mr Ford is outraged by the high hard currency prices charged by state authorities for basic services. But he also has little patience for the failure of British businessmen to take the plunge in Russia while other Europeans and Americans are setting up joint ventures.

Littlewoods becomes the first big British company to open a Russian store when it inaugurates a rouble and hard currency joint venture on the Nevsky Prospekt, St Petersburg's main thoroughfare, this week. This follows the establishment in recent years of Russian shops by French, Swiss, German, Austrian, Irish and other firms.

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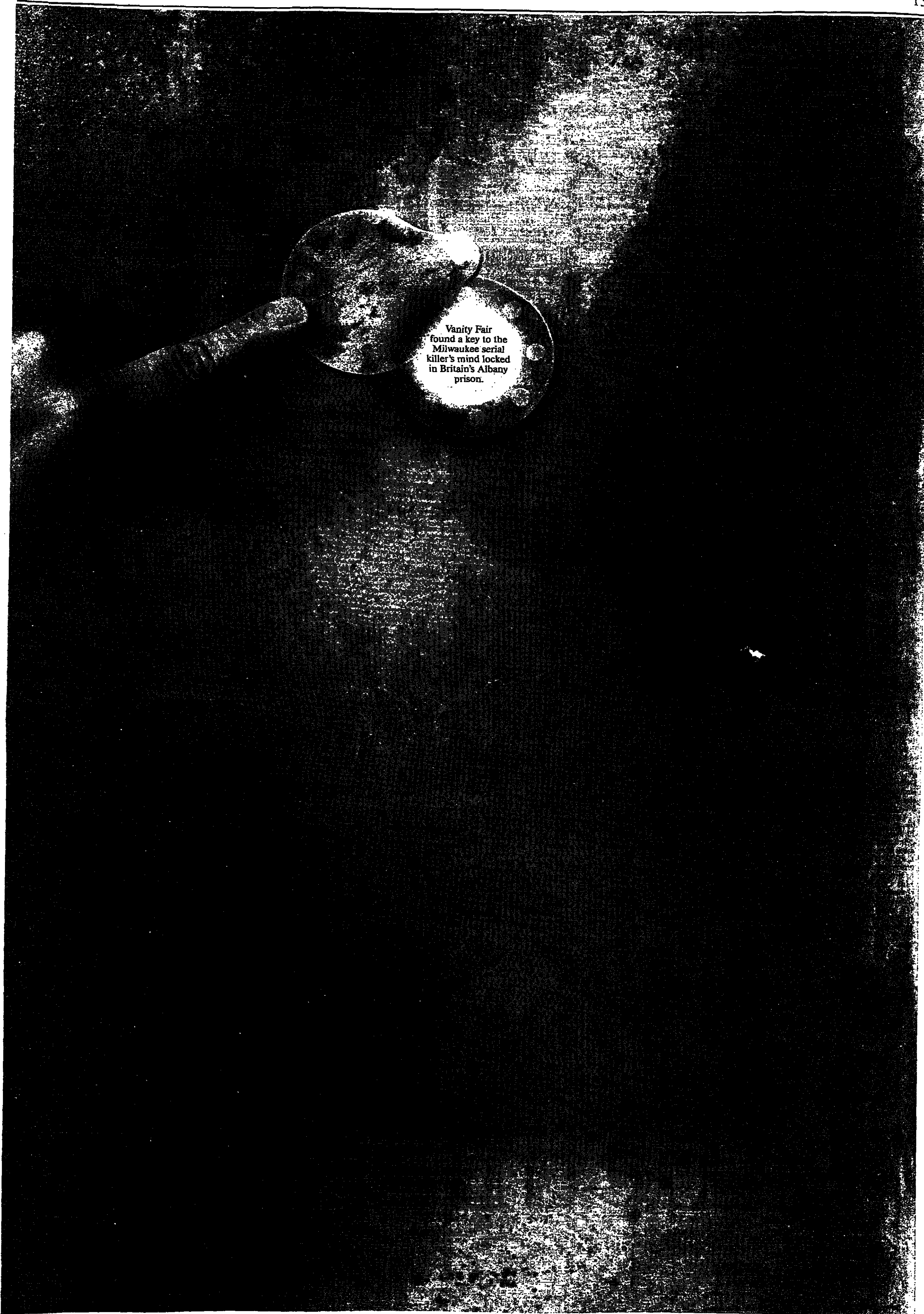
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Anthony Burgess will be reading from and signing copies of his books at Dillons, Cover Street from 1-2 pm on 8 October and at Waterstone's, Camden at 6.30 pm on 9 October.



HUTCHINSON



Vanity Fair found a key to the Milwaukee serial killer's mind locked in Britain's Albany prison.

Albany prison on the Isle of Wight might seem an unlikely place to find clues to what happened in an apartment in Milwaukee. Not so for Brian Masters, author of 'Killing for Company'. Masters went to visit convicted

serial killer Dennis Nilsen and asked him to shed light on the dark world of Milwaukee serial killer Jeffrey Dahmer, now facing charges for murders of chilling similarity to those for which Nilsen is serving a life sentence.

Nilsen was reluctant at first to re-immense himself in his own nightmares, but he eventually opened up to Masters and then followed

their long conversation with an extraordinary letter analysing Jeffrey Dahmer's macabre life and some of the reasons for its twisted path.

Vanity Fair. You've never read anything like it. Out now £2.00

EXHIBITION

The turn of this century

The British Museum's new show, *Collecting the 20th Century*, is likely to startle visitors, and is probably meant to — especially those who think of the BM as a more or less static repository of Egyptian mummies and other relics of antiquity. But here is a show that exposes the wealth of this century's art and artefacts tucked quietly away inside the august Bloomsbury institution.

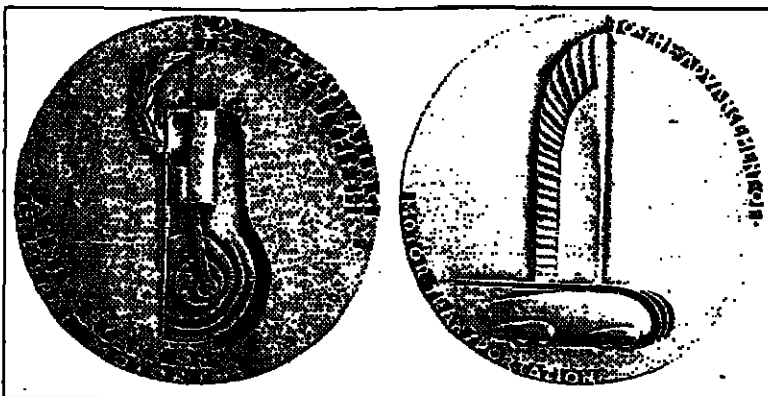
In the public's imagination, perhaps only the BM's Department of Prints and Drawings is associated with the modern world: that department is comparatively well known as the national collection of graphic art and works on paper, moderns included. Prints and drawings do indeed figure large in this show, but not at all in *Decorative Arts 1850-1950*, the hefty catalogue that has been published simultaneously with the show, and available for an equally hefty £95.

What is not clear — and the subject never seems to be directly addressed — is where the BM's responsibilities and those of the Victoria and Albert Museum, which has many comparable objects in its own 20th century collection. But at least the spotlight is now focused on a formerly obscure aspect of the BM's activities.

On the whole, the results are illuminating. There is little doubting the quality of the works of decorative art on show here, although inevitably the question constantly recurs: if this, why not that? Since comprehensive-ness was obviously out of the question, however, it seems enough that the samples, arbitrarily chosen though they be, are all good of their kind.

There can certainly be no complaint

John Russell Taylor is intrigued by the British Museum's attempt to throw off its ancient image in favour of displaying the signs of our times



Assembly line: General Motors medal, by Norman Bel Geddes (1933)

about the Lalique jewellery, the Deco medals, the American art pottery, the Russian Revolutionary ceramics, the Josef Hoffmann tableware and so on. But what of the paraphernalia of more recent decades, such as the hippie badges and Mickey Mouse watches? They may well be significant, in the sense that they evoke the tone of the times. But they also provoke the thought that it is difficult to isolate the essence of modern life while living it.

Elsewhere in the museum there is a room (number 48) temporarily occupied by the 19th century decorative arts which are included in the catalogue but not in the main show. Splendid, the knowledgeable visitor thinks: the roots of the modern movement are thus illuminated by the

poets and metalwork of Christopher Dresser. But these were mostly acquired in the 1880s; the 1880s view would have been very different, and probably much less helpful.

The rest of the show consists of 20th century acquisitions in prints and drawings, and items connected with the museum's ethnographic collections. At present these are hived off in the Museum of Mankind, but destined soon to return to Bloomsbury. Modern tribal art that draws upon ancient traditions is frequently just as impressive as its forebears, especially if the culture from which it comes has been relatively untouched by the modern world. Where this is not the case, the impact is lessened. For example, the visitor's respect for the

ingenuity with which some Chinese craftsman has cobbled together a motor bike out of paper is likely to be tempered by the slightly patronising attitude accorded to kitsch.

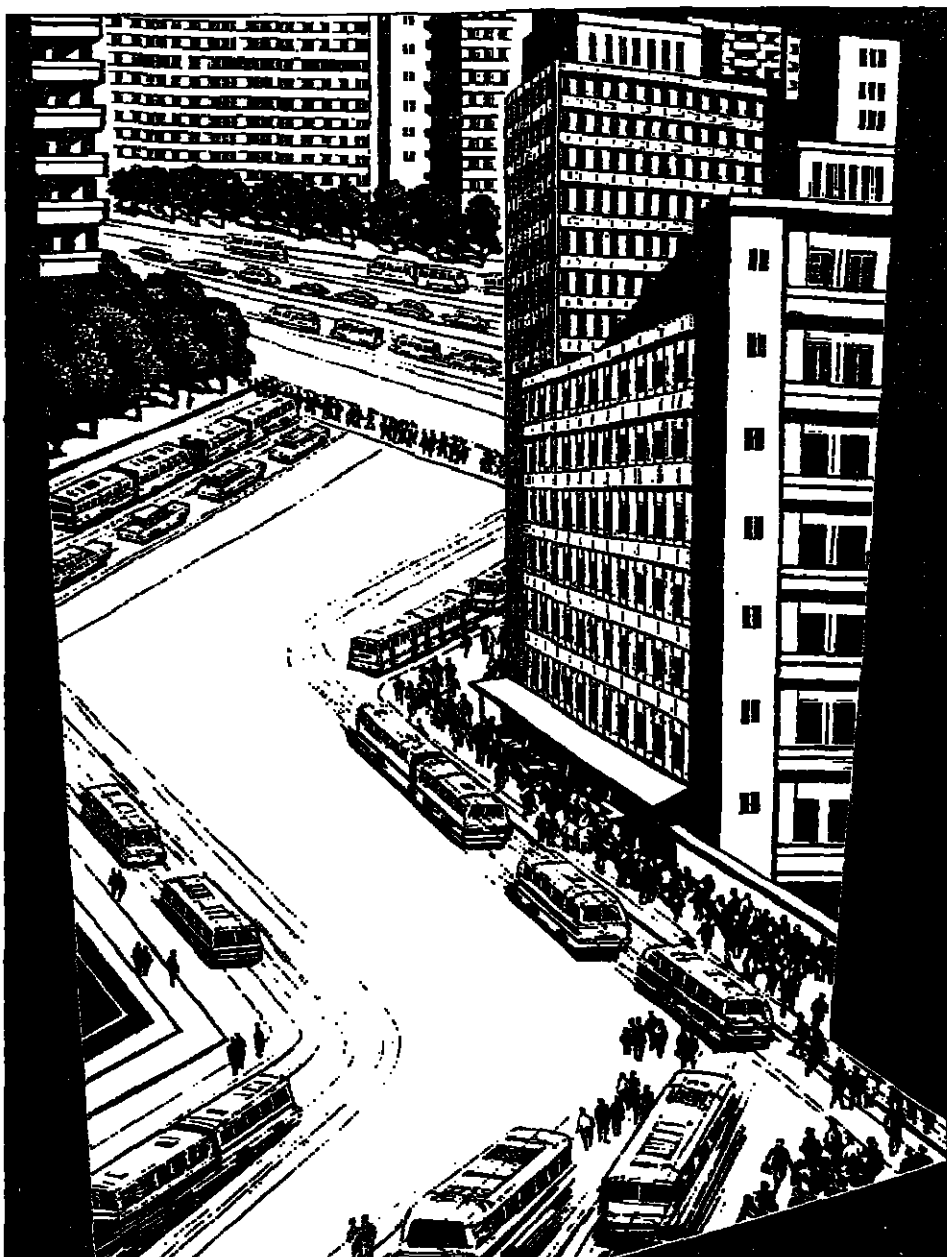
With the prints and drawings, happily, no such reservations are required. Here, at least, is a coherent and comprehensive collection. There is nothing arbitrary about the choice, and the breadth is stunning.

Even in the United States there is unlikely to be a richer or more discriminating collection of rare American prints of the 1930s and 1940s, and there are few finer representations anywhere of German Expressionist graphics or central European etchings and woodcuts.

The graphic elements in the oriental and Japanese collections are equally wide-ranging and eclectic. Chinese socialist-realist woodcuts rub shoulders with Japanese modernists such as Munakata, and Sekka Kamizaka's breath-taking woodblock series *Momoyogusa* (*Grasses of Myriad Worlds*) is placed within hailing distance of the Algerian Rachid Korachi's calligraphic *Poèmes sur un amour ancien*, which actually invents a Japanese character to symbolically embody their message.

Arguments about the BM's duties to the 20th century are bound to persist into the 21st. The best answer, as usual, is empirical: if the unseen parts of the collection are as good as those on view, who can doubt that the nation should have them?

● Collecting the 20th Century is at the British Museum, Great Russell Street, WC1 (071-636 1555) Mon-Sat 10am-5pm, Sun 2.30-6pm, until February 16.



Chinese social realism: Wang Qi's woodcut, *The Rhythm of the Streets I* (1985)

THEATRE

Amateur hour of glory

Jeremy Kingston on how and why more than 40 companies will stage the new John Godber play at the same time

Amateur theatre endures a generally poor press outside reviews in its house magazines, where every player has to be mentioned and "Maureen from Accounts did sterling work as the maid". To be an amateur actor is to be deemed second-rate, a distinction rarely imposed in other fields where people are assumed to be doing a thing without payment because they love it. Love is at the heart of the business, as the word makes clear, and amateurs are criticised for only acting in their spare time could retort that this is where love belongs.

Semantics aside, amateur theatre takes a giant step into the limelight from next weekend when 49 members of the Little Theatre Guild (LTG), who must actually own their theatre to qualify, launch simultaneous productions of the same new play up and down the land, from Dumfries, South Shields and Sunderland at one end of the country to Brighton, Romsey and the Isle of Wight at the other. British Telecom has funded what it intends to be a biennial thespian outburst and commissioned the first play from John Godber, artistic director of the Hull Truck Theatre Company and author of *Bouncers*, *Up 'n' Under* and half a dozen other popular successes. In Britain he is the fourth most performed playwright only Shakespeare, Arthur Miller and Alan Ayckbourn are ahead of him in the batting averages.

Some of the theatres have had to fix their opening night a day or two later than the rest, but the majority of first nights will take place this Saturday, making it unquestionably the largest premiere in 25 centuries of drama.

The LTG wanted to increase the renown of amateur theatre, and under its then chairman, Marjorie Havard, a co-founder of the LTG back in the Forties, various ideas were tossed around and a sponsor sought. BT had already funded theatres, but wanted to



At work: (from left) BT's Rodger Broad, prompt Irene Wimbourne and Neil Lewis, the lead in the South London Theatre Company's production of John Godber's *Happy Families*

do rather more than post off a cheque. The idea of a monster premiere took shape, and last December representatives of the member theatres set off to meet BT.

Back then, all that was known about the play was the identity of the author, its title, *Happy Families*, and the number and composition of the cast (3m, 7w). In the spring the first drafts of Act I were sent out to the companies, and in the summer BT invited all the directors and two players from each cast for a weekend at the company's training college at Stone, in Staffordshire, to meet the author.

In normal circumstances amateur companies never meet authors. The Questors, of Ealing, west London, is an exception because of its record

of producing new work: a Lithuanian student company from Vilnius university performed a new play there this July, after the Questors had taken three plays of their own to Lithuania. The Tower Theatre at Canonbury, in London, also has a tradition of staging untried work. But for most LTG members the staple fare is drama that has already proved its worth.

But at Stone the directors met a man who had only just finished writing their play. Godber brought along some of his actors from Hull to give a reading, and then offered a few suggestions. Since the work is a memory play, the set did not have to be naturalistic. Two of the female roles could be doubled. Technical advice was given, but little in the way of interpretation. This would be up to the individual actors. Rehearsals began last month.

The South London Theatre Company, in West Norwood, performs in what was built as a fire station 100 years ago. Its four floors now contain two auditoriums, a rehearsal room, store rooms and bar. The larger Bell Theatre, named in honour of the fire engines of yore, seats 95 in seven rows comfortably upholstered in cherry plush that would shame a few West End theatres. Neil Lewis, who by day works in publishing, is playing John, the character whose misadventures Godber admits are based upon his own as an 11-plus failure.

Rodger Broad, the sponsoring manager for BT, watches from an aisle. Having dropped in on the evening rehearsals of several companies, he would like to do the humanly impossible and see the performances of all 49. "A community with a theatre is more stable," he says.

That may not always be true — but who can foresee the long-term consequence of exposure to live theatre? I might not be writing these words if my parents had not taken me, at the age of six, to the Barn Theatre in Welwyn Garden City to see *Toad of Toad Hall*. The astonishing moment when what I had assumed to be a tussock of grass jumped up and became a rabbit has never faded. As a belated thank you I shall be making a return visit on the big night to see 3m and 7w play their parts in the largest ever theatrical first night.

Triumph of diplomacy

THE National Art Collections Fund, which gives about £2 million a year to buy works of art for public collections, is looking for a new director. Among names being mentioned is that of David Barrie, the youthful administrator of the Japan Festival currently gripping large parts of Britain. He would have to resign from the diplomatic service if he were to take the job: he is secondment from the Foreign Office. But he would be following a distinguished diplomat, Sir Peter Wakefield, our former ambassador in Lebanon and Belgium, who retires from the NACF in May after ten

BRIEFING

years in which he has trebled membership of the charity, to more than 30,000 people.

Sound stage

ED MIRVISH, the Canadian theatrical entrepreneur who revitalised the Old Vic, is building a new theatre in Toronto, especially to house the Canadian premiere of *Miss Saigon*. The 2,000-seat theatre will be entirely financed by "Honest Ed" and his son David, and is scheduled to open in May 1993.

Baton charge

THE ever-burgeoning conducting career of Sir Peter Maxwell Davies takes

another step next July, when the composer begins a three-year appointment with the BBC Philharmonic Orchestra. Sir Peter, at present



Maxwell Davies: new job working on the composition of both his Fifth and Sixth Symphonies, will have the

title conductor/composer — a position similar to the one he has held with the Scottish Chamber Orchestra for several years. The job takes him back to Manchester, where he was born and educated.

Last chance...

CARL Sternheim wrote *Die Hose* on the eve of the first world war, and the success of Phil Young's production at the Lyric, Hammersmith — where the title has been translated as *The Knickers* — shows that you can't keep a good satire down. The tangles are briskly funny, the performances splendidly bold. The run ends on Saturday (081-741 2311).

ARTS REVIEWS
Theatre, dance,
jazz and radio
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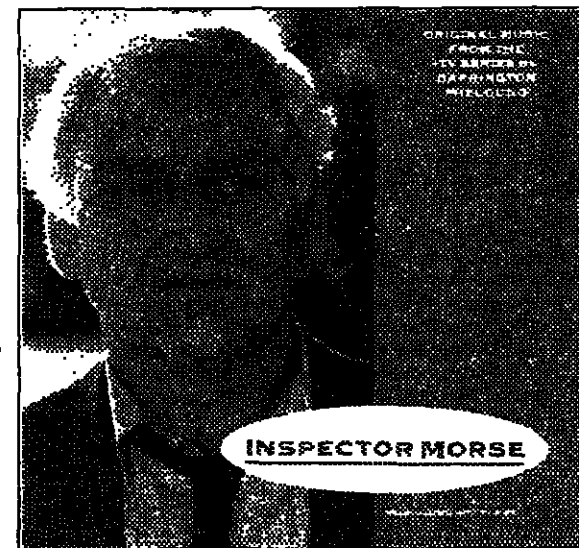
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Woodrow Wyatt

The Tories must look distinctive, successful and still innovative

For the moment, Labour has the advantage. Mr. Kinnock has skillfully narrowed Labour's credibility gap. The wild men (and women) have become impotent: they no longer look capable of a post-election coup to shift a Labour government into the extreme left. Last week CND and its union allies passed a motion at Brighton demanding the wrecking of our nuclear and other defences. Mr. Kinnock was able to brush it aside as casually as post-war Labour prime ministers treated similar conference inanities. It is now hard to argue that Mr. Kinnock's defence policy would differ much from Mr. Major's.

Though the figures don't add up, Mr. Kinnock has succeeded in fostering the impression that Labour would spend more on the health service, social security and welfare, without causing an economic crisis like that which forced the last Labour government to raise the largest ever loan from the IMF. Mr. Kinnock has extinguished the passion for nationalising: he wears the clothes of private enterprise to persuade business and industry that he prefers Adam Smith to Karl Marx or Keir Hardie.

The message is that the innovations of the Thatcher years have been broadly accepted, and that Labour would be much the same as the Tories in office. If Mr. Kinnock can make that stick, he can tap the powerful British sporting instinct that the other side should have a bat. Labour may get in unless the Tories persuade the electorate, which is prompted more by mood and feelings than by analysis, that there are reasons of consequence for not switching to Labour. Labour says the higher personal taxes it must raise to implement its spending plans would be most heavily on the underserving rich and would barely affect more modest earners. Not only should the Tories vigorously demonstrate that this is untrue, they should proclaim themselves the party of lower personal taxes for those paying, or near, the present top rate band, and should outline the speed and manner in which this would be achieved. They should prove that it is the socialists who cannot be trusted with the health service, because they would let it slide unchanged into greater inefficiency and waste, and that the NHS is strengthened, not debilitated, by greater choice for patients through hospital trusts and by giving doctors more power to select the best treatment.

The Citizen's Charter, better called the consumer's charter, is excellent. But there should be simpler explanations about how consumers can compel faceless organisations to deliver. The new education plans have not yet been perceived as the invigorating advance they are in terms of parental choice and better teaching — which is why they are so fiercely resisted by those in the education establishment. Mr. Lamont's triumph in slashing inflation must be hammered home with a convincing promise that the Tories will never let it get out of hand again.

Mr. Major was Mrs. Thatcher's chosen heir. He believes in her revolution, though it is not his nature to sound so revolutionary. The Thatcher thrust made the Tories a galvanising, adventurous party of the future, and left Labour looking like a purveyor of recycled policies that never worked. By emphasising lower taxation, privatisation of rail, coal and the Post Office, Mr. Major must show that the Thatcher thrust is still strong. Otherwise, Mr. Kinnock will gain credence for the seductive propaganda that voting Labour would mean the mildest of changes plus the entertaining novelty of watching a new team.

Janet Daley says Britain's social snobbery results from failure to copy France and abolish the aristocracy

The lady's not a Lady



Charles II: decadence deserving revolution

debate and sage advice is not an insupportable thing. What is corrupting is that that house remains the rock on which aristocratic legitimacy is founded. Thus, when we elevate people to it, we are offering them membership of a club whose existence perverts relations all the way down the social ladder.

In saying this, of course, I am breaking one of the most important rules of polite discourse: I am taking it all far too seriously. Not taking oneself (or anything else) seriously is part of the great cause of unwritten social law that the inheriting classes perpetuate because it is in their interests to do so. What is less understandable is that the rest of us are prepared to join in. The invidiousness of maintaining the aristocracy and its hangars on, of constantly resuscitating it with fresh blood, has repercussions for us all.

What appals newcomers to Britain is not the tawdry soap opera of royalty, nor the trappings of ermine-clad dukes. All of that can be taken as an entertaining sideshow to real life. What is deeply shocking (to a North American or an Antipodean, at least) is the corruption and nepotism, the protectionism and the dismissive complacency of professional life. It takes a while to sink in, but eventually the conclusion cannot be avoided: there is a direct connection between this pernicious code and the preservation of a "trivial" upper class.

The aristocratic model of behaviour permeates the British outlook in ways that are almost invisible to those who have lived here all their lives. They do not realise how many of their attitudes have been bequeathed to them by their landed betters.

Doing something well, for instance, scarcely counts on the scale of job satisfaction: status, measured in terms of the number of fawning acolytes in one's empire, counts for much more. Hence, the top-heaviness of British economic life, with its self-aggrandising bureaucrats.

Nor do people always appreciate that management practices in Britain are fatally subverted by the sycophancy of aristocratic tradition. Industrial relations are condemned to endless recrimination by the belief that it is more important to suck up to the people above than to communicate with those below.

Work is still seen as an extension of social life, and the virtue of conformist affability is prized more than professional competence. Jobs are filled by networking, on the assumption that people one knows (or who know people one knows) are likely to be "all right", that they will "fit in" and be clubbable in the expected ways.

As well as not taking themselves or their work too seriously, the right sort of people know how to assume the necessary patina of relaxed amateurishness. Banning together with their peers, they see to it that gauche outsiders with

their embarrassingly earnest ideas about hard work, seriousness of purpose and open access are permanent losers.

Not that all those born beyond the pale are rejected. The British upper classes have survived largely because of their readiness to accept initiatives, who are admitted just so long as they are prepared to play the game (the most important rule of which involves not rocking the boat).

For a time it looked as though we were leaving behind that world divided into self-preserving clubs, with their privileges passed on through well-mapped channels.

I supported Margaret Thatcher because I saw her as the enemy of this kind of Britain. She may have given hereditary peerages herself, but they were to men who had no sons, so it seemed a harmless gesture. If her renunciation of such a title is as categorical as it sounds, it will prove that some people at least can hold out against the seductions of the old club.

Yugoslavs who hoped for peace are now resigned to further death and destruction, says Anne McElvoy

The lady at the deserted Yugoslav airline counter in the dingy row of offices at East Berlin airport smiled a tired welcome and started to print the ticket before I had even reached the counter. "Back again?" Every time the fighting gets worse. Only journalists have any reason to go to my country now. Maybe we will become like Lebanon: a country with no visitors, only journalists.

Around her, the Czech, Bulgarian and Romanian counters were doing brisk business in cheap flights for curious student tourists and portly East German businessmen, off to do free-market deals based on old party connections. Time was, she said, when she had felt a certain superiority about coming from Belgrade. East Germans, forbidden to go to Yugoslavia because it allowed travel to the West, would ask her enviously about her country. "For them, we were half Western. Now we are the backwater of the Balkans."

Despite summoning the politeness for a disclaimer, I could dredge up no comforting words to cheer her. As the plane climbed and the stewardess in her worn uniform dispensed indigestible sandwiches and tepid orange squash fit to deepen the gloomiest mood, I thought that her colleagues on the ground had summarised Yugoslavia's despair in two strokes: the conflict is getting worse, the country is being left behind.

The flood of refugees over the Hungarian border grows by the week. The rich have already left the country to join relatives in the West, the poor now join convoys of motorcycles, tractors and pedestrians, deserting villages with only a handful of possessions. The very old and the sick are left behind to an uncertain fate. Few of those leaving have any hope that they will return to their homes — the irreversible movement of peoples, fearful of war and without

the will to stay and fight is under way and growing.

The three-month moratorium on the independence declarations of Slovenia and Croatia ran out yesterday. It was proposed by the European Community as a "cooling-off period", a grim misnomer if ever there was one. It has been a heating-up period, punctuated by ceasefires worth rather less than the paper they were written on, and initiatives which looked sensible from The Hague but have proved irrelevant to the afflicted civilians, Serbs and Croats alike, as they flee their burning homes, wait for word from missing relatives and count the dead and anticipate the casualties to come. For them, Europe has never seemed so far away.

When I arrived in Yugoslavia at the end of June, Europe was the solution on everyone's lips. The Slovenians and Croats believed that it would welcome them as lost brothers into the Western community post haste; the Serbs were equally sure that it would not leave in the lurch a former ally against Nazi Germany. Europe was a cipher for hope. Western journalists were still treated with embarrassing deference.

"You will save us because you bring our suffering to the attention of the world," said one young Croatian acquaintance. This time he was distinctly cooler when I telephoned. Was it something I had written? "Nothing personal," he said, "it is just that I have come to realise that whatever stories you write, whatever pictures you show of the horror here, it makes no difference at all."

Nowadays, the EC's efforts are barely heeded by the populations of Yugoslavia. Even Slovenia, the mouse which roared and got away with it, knows that its independence can be realised not because of support from the West but because after the humiliation of the early skirmishes, the Serbian generals in charge of the federal army decided that they were not



A child's despair: Yugoslavia, mourning its dead, is no longer the envy of its neighbours

prepared to do battle for ethnically homogeneous Slovenia, but would save their mortars for Croatia.

It would be unfair to belittle the efforts of the peace conference, and too sweeping to write off Europe's attempts to halt the violence. But it is highly unlikely that even the proposed embargo on oil imports can make much difference now. The dreadful convergence of events in the last few days — Serbia's seizure of

power in the federal presidency, the brutal fighting around Dubrovnik and now the bombing of Zagreb — has extinguished the last dim beam of optimism.

In schoolyards children are abandoning games of cowboys and Indians and playing instead guerrillas and national guardsmen. Teenagers have been quick to see the appeal of military chic, donning military fatigues and badges. When they reach 18 they rush to the recruitment centres of

their respective sides. These are youthful hatreds which will take more than a generation to heal.

The very passion of the hope placed in the outside world, the belief that a *deus ex machina* could save Yugoslavia from its self-destruction, augured disappointment. Never has the gap between the rationalist tradition on which the Community and its mechanisms are based and the irrationalism of ethnic conflict been so clear. It is a mismatch

that proponents of a rapid expansion of the EC should ponder before they race ahead with the chimera of Beethoven's 9th symphony ringing in their ears.

An odd, almost tragicomic, interlude in this chapter of the country's agony was the visit at the weekend of Crown Prince Alexander, kissing the soil of a country he has never known. The prince is an amiable rather clueless man, whose naivety about the effects of his appearance here was breathtaking. Nationalism has had its best yet weekend out. I could barely hear the prince's pleas for negotiation and democracy over the chants of "Serbia, Serbia". The old national anthem (unheard for 45 years) was played incessantly for 48 hours. When the choir stopped, the crowds carried on, refusing to let it end.

Where there is no new hope, an old one has to suffice. The prince has left Serbia with a longing for monarchy stirring in his heart, but with no immediate prospect of its fulfilment. The message of peace he bore has been ignored, the sense of deprivation and grievance has deepened.

Strange to think that not so long ago, Yugoslavia was the most self-confident, individualistic country in the Eastern bloc, which having escaped Stalin's clutches and achieved modest prosperity became the envy of its down-trodden neighbours. Now they cast pitiful glances at their former object of admiration. Belgrade these days is like a museum to the culture of the command economy. Its grimy office blocks bear the outdated logos of even more outdated state enterprises. The workforce has lost the motivation provided by the dinar's status as a semi-hard currency as its value crumbles. The faces one glimpses through the window panes of trams in the evening rush hour bear witness to the defeat of spirit and absolute resignation.

In the grandiose hotels built to pander to the whims of international businessmen, only the journalists remain. Pity the country which has no visitors but the Press. This means that it has been left to itself — that it is a country at war.



...and moreover
CRAIG BROWN

To coincide with a new biography of Sibil Colefax, might I add one or two reminiscences of my own to the treasure-trove of anecdotes about yet another of the great hostesses of the Thirties?

Tiny and usually described as "birdlike", Lady Plimsoll could often be seen perching on a shelf at her own parties in her small feather hat, occasionally nibbling on a nut thrown to her by an obliging guest, or perhaps pecking on a few crumbs of discarded vol-au-vent.

Myfanwy Plimsoll — she was married to the reclusive tennis-shoe magnate, who would appear at her soirées briefly at half-time, bearing a plateful of orange-slices for the guests — is often portrayed as a voracious socialite, revelling in the company of the rich and the famous. But, beneath it all, as her biographer Joy Greenley points out, she was painfully shy. "I must, must tell you the very latest, my own adored darlings!" she would greet her guests as they entered her salon, arms akimbo. "It's confirmed! I am in fact *painfully* shy! Rather wonderful, don't you think?"

nouncing that the dining-room was to be the venue for a marvellous game of that perennial favourite, "Tinned Peaches", with a prize of a diamond necklace going to the best imitation of a tinned peach. The prize eventually went to the sole participant, Virginia Woolf, whose tears over a matter of deep personal consequence Myfanwy had mistaken for an accurate rendering of the traditional heavy syrup accompaniment.

Anyone who was anyone flocked to Myfanwy Plimsoll's parties. "Are you anyone?" her tireless parlourmaid Frank would ask everyone. "No, I'm no one," would come the reply, "but I did come with someone who is anyone." "Anyone I know?" Frank would then ask. "No, no one," would come the reply, "but then everyone knows someone who knows no one, which to my mind makes no one something of a someone." Then, from the drawing-room would come the bird-like tones of Lady Plimsoll. "Anyone arrived yet?" she would trill, to which Frank would reply: "Not yet, ma'am, but there is a someone and a no one. Shall I send them through?"

Before long, the drawing-room would be choc-a-bloc with all sorts of fascinating people. There would be the inevitable rising young novelist with his blunt Northern manner, challenging Mr. Beverley Nichols to an arm-wrestle so as to settle once and for all the vexed question of exactly when azaleas are best

planted, while in another corner Arthur Askey — in those days a gifted young painter of the Abstract Expressionist school — would be reciting lewd verse in unison with Dame Edith Sitwell, accompanied by the then Wallis Simpson on castanets.

And always, Myfanwy Plimsoll's hospitality would result in the most voluminous correspondence. The Plimsolls/Woolf correspondence includes more than five hundred letters from Myfanwy to Virginia, on topics as diverse as the painful shyness of E.L.G. Wells and the shyness, often painful, of Horatio Bottomley. Of Woolf's letters to Plimsoll, only one can be traced. "Please, please, please," it reads, "Stop writing me those interminable letters. Yours ever, V. Woolf (Mrs)." Delighted by this rare and precious reply, Myfanwy wrote back by return of post. "Dearest Darling Virginia," her letter begins. "That a writer of such genius should find time to pen a note to one as lowly as I! My lowly words alone cannot express what I feel, but please allow me to try..."

Those who knew Myfanwy Plimsoll well — and they number two or three thousand — all testify that she was an intensely private person, never happier than when alone in her house with thirty or forty other intensely private people. Despite the legend, she resisted all charges of being a social-climber. "And if you want proof of that," she once wrote to Woolf, "you need only ask the Prince of Wales."

Telling sheep from scapegoats

WITH the Tory high command launching an inquest into how it lost the political initiative to Labour, a few fingers are pointing to Saatchi & Saatchi. The chatter has been fuelled by the secondment to Conservative Central Office of Mary Bartholomew, a director of Shandwick, Britain's largest public relations company. Insiders are already likening the situation to the row during the last election campaign, when Lord Young secretly brought in Tim Bell behind the backs of Saatchis. The only difference this time, they say, is that Chris Patten, the party chairman, has hedged his bets even before the campaign starts.

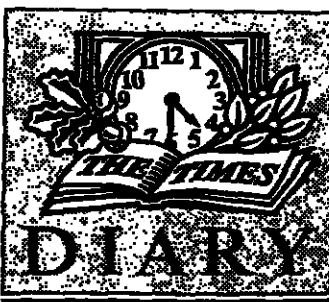
Officially, Bartholomew has been brought in to "restructure communications" at Central Office. But the secondment, which will run until election day, has caused some surprise at Saatchis, which has its own PR division but was not consulted.

Central Office says their roles are quite different, but Bartholomew says: "The communications directorate has responsibility for advertising. So, clearly I will be aware of what is going on," she says cautiously.

Shandwick is offering Bartholomew's services free, but she is already said to be a more influential figure in Central Office than Stafford Everard, the relatively junior Saatchis' employee seconded to Smith Square.

Shaun Woodward, director of communications at Central Office, says: "This is a group of people who have been brought together over the last nine or twelve months to knock out the Labour party."

A Saatchis' executive says: "We are all part of the same team. We



will welcome her advice, as long as it is constructive."

Yesterday Saatchis' launched a new poster, with a picture of John Major and the slogan "The best for Britain". The last poster campaign, during the Labour conference, was so confusing that Labour MPs allegedly thought it was produced by Walworth Road.

● The buff-breasted sandpiper, a rare visitor from America, was spotted amid much excitement in Hampshire yesterday. By breakfast-time, 100 birdwatchers were waiting on Pennington marshes with their cameras, video, sound recording equipment and binoculars to record its every move. Eventually, the rare species came into view. Lenses were focused, the excitement was almost tangible... when down flapped a sparrowhawk and, in a flurry of feathers, ate it.

And worse

OUR phones and faxes were working overtime yesterday in response to the enquiry about alliterative poems that go through the entire alphabet. The lines quoted yesterday from the poem which begins "An Austrian army awfully array'd / boldly by battery besieged Belgrade" have appeared anonymously in various dictionaries of quotations and English

language primers. But as many readers pointed out, the original, by Alan A. Watts, first appeared in *The Literary Gazette* in 1820. Readers have also come up with a wide number of similar works. Watts ducked the letter "T" as too difficult, but one particularly ingenious first world war variant read: "Illustrious India instantly imports / Jamsahibs, jellies, jolting juggernauts". The real ingenuity, however, lies in the last line: "Zigzagging zeppelins zoom Zebrugwards." But no more, thank you.

Degrees of delay

BETTER late than never. London University is finally to honour its second world war graduates with the ceremony they were denied at the time. Half a century after they sweated for their finals, some 20,000 graduates who gained degrees between 1939 and 1945 have been invited to don cap and gown at a special ceremony at the Royal Festival Hall next June.

"I was prompted by the letters I had received from wartime graduates who felt strongly that they had

had already been evacuated to Bristol and Glasgow. Sutherland hopes the university's chancellor, the Princess Royal, will preside at the two-hour ceremony, when it is expected that 2,000 graduates will each receive a scroll recording their academic prowess."

One of the university's most distinguished alumni of the time has already said he will not be there. "Those sorts of things are very boring. It's a farce," says Professor Sir Geoffrey Wilkinson, winner of the Nobel prize for chemistry in 1973.

£8,500 a throw

A 19th-century statue hidden 50 years ago in a farmhouse outside Copenhagen to protect it from the Nazis was unveiled in London yesterday at the Fine Arts and Antiques Fair at Olympia.

Daniel Mankowitz, who is selling the statue says: "Last summer, the new owners of the farmhouse came across a padlocked room. They found eight statues, all hidden there since 1940 when the Germans invaded." The long years in the dark have clearly done the statue no harm. Of French origin and dating from about 1850, it is a copy of a classical statue of a discus thrower. "Such pieces were quite common in the 19th century but today it is a collector's item," says Mankowitz. The sale is expected to realise £8,500.



missed out," says London University's vice-chancellor, Stewart Sutherland. Students were denied a ceremony in bomb-struck London when much of the university



WINTER'S BATTLEFIELD

Hard pounding is in store for the Tory party during the coming winter. This week's conference in Blackpool is mere morale-boosting, the Brussels ball before the Battle of Waterloo. Following John Major's ham-fisted announcement that he will not go to the polls this autumn, it matters not who is at present ahead in the polls. If, as modern psephology claims, the election will turn on the public's sense of economic well-being, the government is now flying on an autopilot set last year in the Treasury. All that individual ministers and the Conservative party collectively can do is to avoid silly mistakes and put the best face on their record.

But not quite all. The party's leader, John Major, has come through his first year in good shape. He has overcome most of the hurdles his critics set for him. He has emerged from the shadow of his predecessor. He is a personality in his own right: if somewhat colourless at least a rounded personality to be measured against Neil Kinnock and Paddy Ashdown. His performance overseas during the Gulf war, in East-West dealings and in Europe has been sure-footed. He chaired the G7 meetings well and if he wins the next election can tackle the presidency of the European Community with confidence. Those who argued for an early election, for fear of Mr Major's novelty value wasting faster than his maturity increased, have been proved wrong.

As prime minister, Mr Major has pursued two diverse strands of Toryism. In economic policy, he has continued the extreme conservatism he learnt at the Treasury, leaning heavily on the Bank of England and the group of officials round Sir Terence Burns. And he has accepted a return to (relatively) fixed exchange rates as the lodestar of economic policy at the expense of short-term industrial growth. Not since the 1930s has a Conservative government appeared so immune to the responses of commercial life. Yet Mr Major has stuck doggedly to his last and paid his Chancellor the compliment of postponing the election to the final moment, in the expectation that prospects will be brighter in the new year.

If this is Mr Major's great gamble, it is his only one. The other plank in his platform is a return to a quite different Tory tradition, that of consensus in all things. This has delivered him some successes. The government has faced a series of triumphs and disasters in the European Community, and learnt to treat both imposters just the same. British diplomacy in Europe under the soft touch of Douglas Hurd and Mr Major himself has appeared to teeter on the brink of capitulation, as recently over economic union. But pending the outcome of Maastricht, Mr Major has remained true to Margaret Thatcher's policy, that the EC should learn to walk before it runs. Mr Major has carefully positioned himself to prevent Labour making capital out of any breakdown after Maastricht, by ensuring that Britain is not alone in its scepticism.

While all this is to the credit of Mr Major's stature and stamina, it barely registers in the polls. And while the economy may hold the key to the eventual election outcome, unemployment, health and education are the issues more often mentioned by voters. On all of them Labour is regarded as the party of most comfort. Mrs Thatcher was able in 1979 to exploit public anger at the decay of the public sector under Labour, but Labour is now able to exploit similar public anger at the expense of the Tories. The fiercest fighting this coming winter will be here, on the familiar battlefield of the welfare state.

The welfare state reforms of the 1980s were brave in ambition. But by making them tardily and piecemeal, the government has

been suspected for its motives yet won none of the glory of completion. The easy reforms were made first, notably the privatisation of monopoly utilities. The hard ones were botched, postponed or diluted: local council finance, rail privatisation, the restructuring of local education, internal markets in hospitals. The upheaval and uncertainty now prevalent in many if not most of the welfare services came ten years too late.

This uncertainty derives from modern Toryism's central dilemma: whether it still accepts the egalitarian premise underpinning the original welfare state. Do Tories believe that the public sector is about equality of opportunity and about redistributing resources from rich to poor, for fortunate to unfortunate? Or do they see government as merely the reluctant manager of an inherited public sector, one that could be run more efficiently if a bit of inequality, a bit of commercial cutting edge, were injected into it?

Mrs Thatcher's school and hospital reforms, which Mr Major has not disowned, suggest the latter. "Opted out" institutions may be excellent tools of public-sector management but their concomitant, a possible two-tier quality of service, rouses precisely the old fears the welfare state was designed to allay. Such new forms of rationing are not about equality of supply. They use market mechanisms to reward efficiency, even at the cost of some institutions and thus some individuals getting a disproportionate share of taxation. This may be excellent policy and yield a net benefit to the public weal. But the electorate clearly remains to be convinced, not least when opted-out schools are specially favoured by government.

This has nothing to do with privatisation. The Labour party is wrong to accuse the Tories of wanting to shift health or education into the profit-making sector. Such a characterisation of efforts to clean the Augean stables of Britain's hospital system is a simple lie, which should be made to rebound against the Labour party: nothing so betrays Labour's status as a party of public-sector producers. The Tories are struggling to free consumers from producer-dominance: hence the plethora of consumer contracts, charters and voucher proposals that may be easy to ridicule but are central to a revitalised welfare state.

What is harder for the Tories to establish is that, behind their government's reform programme, lies a belief in the redistributive principle and thus in the welfare state as a concept, rather than a management technique. To reform the welfare state, to make it consumer rather than producer-led without undermining it, was always to be the hardest of Thatcherism's tasks. Mr Major inherits from his predecessor a party image sceptical of "welfarism". But the Tories clearly have no stomach for dismantling public health, education, training or transport. Indeed they will be encouraging Norman Lamont to hurl money at them between now and election day. If so, they need to tell the public what validates this expenditure, what social goal they and their leader mean it to achieve.

Those Tories who pine still for Mrs Thatcher claim to long for the old certainties, the knowledge of where they were going and why. Such pining is beside the point. The party has a leader who has passed the test of a difficult first year and faces an imminent election. One gamble, over the economy, is enough. But Mr Major would do himself and his party good this week if he put some of his ideological wares on show. If electors are to judge him by his conduct of the public sector, John Major's vision of that sector, particularly of the welfare state, would be the ideal theme for his conference speech.

ARRESTING A KILLER

Breast cancer is the second most common fatal disease in women under 65. Mortality, at about 15,000 a year, is higher per head in Britain than almost all other Western countries. And the earlier that common forms of the disease are detected, the more likely they are to be curable. Here are more than sufficient reasons to make the prevention, detection and treatment of breast cancer one of the health service's highest priorities.

It was in the course of trying to emphasise this need that Sir Donald Acheson, the government's retiring chief medical officer, earned some justified medical reproaches last month. He remarked that regular self-examination by women — much encouraged over the last decade — seemed to be having no impact, as mortality was still rising.

Sir Donald was laudably advocating x-ray screening, which is now available to women between 50 and 65. But he added that there was no evidence of benefit from regular self-examination, which could give women a false sense of security. Many women in that age-bracket had been following medical advice to check themselves regularly. He seemed to be telling them not to bother, to rely on x-rays instead.

Medically, this was unsound, as cancer specialists have since insisted. Many times, they have testified, breast cancer has been diagnosed early after a woman reported a lump which she had found by inspecting her breasts. Furthermore, women have been encouraged to believe that there was something they could do themselves to hold breast cancer at bay, and he seemed to be urging a fatalistic passivity and blind reliance on doctors and their technology.

His successor, Dr Kenneth Calman, last week issued guidance that while women need not check their own breasts "ritually" (whatever that may mean) they should be "aware" of them every day and should examine them deliberately from time to time, reporting anything worrying to their

doctor. This was a clumsy effort to avoid embarrassing Sir Donald by a straight contradiction, and it left confused what ought to have been cleared up. Those women who are only going to remember to check their breasts if they do so methodically on a certain day every month are obviously well advised to continue.

The national x-ray programme for the 50-65 group has now completed its first year, and figures published yesterday show it has exceeded expectations. Of nearly a million women invited for screening, just over 70 per cent attended. Of the 4,384 cancers detected, 40 per cent were caught early enough for treatment to make a big difference.

Such encouraging results should prompt a more activist policy. Free x-ray screening for the 50-65 age-group has still not been promoted widely enough — when was it ever advertised on television, for instance? — and nothing less than a campaign equivalent to the mass anti-tubercular x-ray screening of the 1950s and 1960s is needed. Nearly 30 per cent of women most at risk declined an x-ray: that is too many.

The fear of some doctors that publicity could increase anxiety among women needs to be met not by less publicity but by more, until a breast-screening appointment becomes a routine every woman of the right age takes for granted. And the age group singled out as statistically most at risk is drawn more narrowly than in some countries, where regular x-ray screening is available for women in their forties.

Though he spoke unwisely, the controversy over Sir Donald's remark has focused attention on one of the major killers of women. Even leaving aside the appalling human cost in death and suffering, the more advanced the disease when treatment starts, the more expensive and difficult the treatment is bound to be. Early detection is good medicine — and good medical economics.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

1 Pennington Street, London E1 9XN Telephone 071-782 5000

I have not sought, I do not seek...

From Mrs Margaret Thatcher, OM, FRS, MP for Finchley (Conservative)

Sir, I wish to make it clear that I have not sought and I do not seek a hereditary peerage. What a pity no one checked with me before a misleading report was issued (October 3). Yours sincerely, MARGARET THATCHER, House of Commons, October 7.

National lottery

From Mr Philip R. Green

Sir, Suggestions that football pools would be seriously affected by the introduction of a national lottery ignore several fundamental differences between British pools and their overseas counterparts. Britain's pools operations are the world's oldest, they offer huge prizes and are firmly established in the recreational and social fabric of a nation where football commands a passionate following.

Overseas pools seriously affected by new lotteries never enjoyed such prominence in their countries. They were invariably much smaller, offered far lower prizes, had totally different formats to the British pools, and some were not even based on domestic fixtures. While it is not surprising that several fared poorly when confronted by new competition offering much larger prizes, conclusions based on these examples are of little value in forecasting the likely outcome in Britain. In Italy, for example, large-scale lotteries are available yet the pools continue to thrive and exceed lotteries in annual sales.

The pools and lotteries appeal to different markets. Pools players are attracted by the process of making their selections, the opportunity to apply their skill and knowledge of football, and the sense that, in part, they control the outcome of their wagers.

Lotteries, on the other hand, have purely random outcomes. Skill and knowledge are not factors; each ticket-holder has an equal chance of winning. In their pursuit of the big prize, some prefer the outcome to be based solely on chance; others prefer to apply knowledge and judgment. There should be opportunities for both preferences to be exercised. Research shows that lotteries have far broader appeal across the socio-economic spectrum than the more segmented market attracted to football pools. This suggests that the vast majority of lottery revenues will represent new funds, not a diversion of existing wagers, and that the success of the lottery need not, and will not, be at the expense of the pools. The two can co-exist successfully and the impact on the pools should be only marginal.

A national lottery would bring significant net economic and social benefits to Britain, including substantial employment, just as it does in every other Western industrialised nation.

Yours faithfully, PHILIP R. GREEN (Author, *The Whole World Lottery Guide*), 44 Wellington Street East, Suite 201, Toronto, Ontario, Canada, September 30.

Booker shortlist

From Dr Alastair Niven

Sir, Conrad Goulden (October 1) attacks this year's Booker shortlist for its "narrow range". Could any two writers be less similar in subject matter than Ben Okri and William Trevor, more stylistically apart than Martin Amis and Timothy Mo, so totally different in their approaches to city life than Roddy Doyle and Robertson Davies?

Each year the Booker list surprises individual readers with its absences but Jeremy Treglown and the surviving members of his team have been adventurous in their recognition of new talent, international in their sweep, and unsectarian in their preferences. Taking six different species from the zoo and asking them to race each other sets the judges a tricky task, but the rest of us can enjoy the fun.

Research shows the Booker judges of being confined in their taste to NW3. I see them as aboard a jumbo jet which is carefully selecting where to land around the world. Nicholas Mosley obviously feels that the crew has hijacked the plane, but I for one am glad to be taken on their mystery tour.

Yours faithfully, ALASTAIR NIVEN (Editor, *Journal of Commonwealth Literature*), Eden House, 28 Weathercock Lane, Woburn Sands, Buckinghamshire, October 1.

Threat to Endurance

From Sir Vivian Fuchs, FRS

Sir, It seems that in the present climate of financial retrenchment there is some possibility that HMS Endurance, the Royal Navy's only ice-worthy vessel, will be decommissioned (latest report, July 29; letters, August 1, 5, 9). The repeated references to a structural examination of the hull imply a wish to dispose of the vessel, it is pertinent to point out that she is a representative of the British government's interest in, and concern about, the future of the Antarctic region.

There are now some 35 nations active or interested in that area,

Harris statue is for his airmen too

From Marshal of the Royal Air Force Sir Michael Beetham

Sir, You suggest (leading article, October 5) that the Bomber Command Association should abandon its project to erect a statue to Sir Arthur Harris and rather direct its attention to the proper commemoration of his aircrew, so many of whom lost their lives in the bombing campaign.

As you say in your leader, Harris was treated shabbily after the war, a situation Churchill sought to correct when he returned to power in 1951 by offering him the peerage which had been given to other war leaders. Harris refused at that stage but did accept a baronetcy. He was not concerned about his own treatment but he was bitter that his efforts to get his aircrew the recognition of a campaign medal did not succeed.

The Times's support for such a campaign medal is welcome but, when this association last tried for such a medal in the mid-1980s, the case was turned down by the government.

I do not propose to debate the effectiveness of the bombing now but I would certainly challenge your conclusion that the policy failed.

What Harris did was to implement the directive given to him by the war cabinet led by Churchill as head of the national coalition government. That Harris followed his directive with the single-minded determination of a great commander is what one would expect. That he sometimes argued strongly against changes to the directive is true but he never did other than follow his directive nor attack a target that was not authorised.

In this connection I must take issue with your statement that Harris's superiors "never persuaded him... to concentrate on precise targets such as oil refineries or transport". In the spring of 1944 Bomber Command and the US 8th Air Force were placed under the operational control of Eisenhower to prepare the way for Overlord, the Normandy invasion. Whilst the American bombers concentrated on the oil refineries Bomber Command's precision attacks on north-

west Europe were devastating in their effect on the German ability to move their forces to counter the Allied invasion.

You should not forget either Bomber Command's attacks on the U-boat pens, the sinking of the Tirpitz and the mining of German ports, all in support of the Battle of the Atlantic; nor the attacks on the V-1 launching sites when London was once again under indiscriminate attack in 1944 and on Peenemünde which seriously disrupted the German V-2 rocket programme.

Dresden, which has generated so much emotion, was one of seven cities which Bomber Command and the US 8th Air Force were ordered to attack by the combined chiefs of staff in early 1945 and endorsed by both Churchill and Roosevelt.

Harris carried an enormous burden for nearly three-and-a-half years. He was one of our greatest wartime commanders and those of his men who survive today, members of this association, want both him and the 55,000 of their comrades who sacrificed their lives to be commemorated by a statue.

The plinth of the statue will state that it is in memory of both. Next year is the 50th anniversary of Sir Arthur taking over Bomber Command and there could be no more suitable place for his statue than next to Dowding. There, side by side, we shall be commemorating the man who saved the nation from defeat in the Battle of Britain and the man who, when there was no other way of striking back, led the campaign which paved the way for victory.

Questions about the morality of bombing would be better addressed primarily to those who gave Harris his directive. But those who pose them should bear in mind the desperate situation the nation then faced. A statue is the very least Harris and his men deserve.

Yours etc., MICHAEL BEETHAM (President, Bomber Command Association), RAF Museum, Hendon, NW9, October 7.

Intelligence museum

From Mr James E. Siddelley

Sir, I note that the wartime offices of Special Operations Executive in Baker Street are available once again for rent, some 50 years after SOE moved in and began what was, by any standard, a remarkable series of guerrilla-type incidents aimed at weakening the German war machine.

The work of this and other intelligence-gathering and using organisations deserves to be adequately celebrated by the establishment of a permanent museum of intelligence. It is a sad fact that so many of the buildings associated with quite crucial aspects of the war go unmarked. Some have been

destroyed, others earmarked for destruction.

The end of the cold war is a time for reassessment and dissemination of information, rather than continuing to ignore the contributions of men and women, some long dead, others very much still alive, without whom the nature of our present culture would be very different and undoubtedly worse. The time has surely come for the locations associated with our national intelligence effort to be clearly and permanently distinguished.

Sincerely, JAMES E. SIDDELEY, 27 Denison Road, Hazel Grove, Stockport, Greater Manchester, September 25.

Fixed-term parliament

From Lord Colbrook

Sir, Neil Kinnock has announced (report, October 2) that he is in favour of fixed-term parliaments. Has he really thought the matter through? His conversion seems to have been very sudden.

In this country we have fixed-term parliaments in the sense that no parliament can last for more than the term of five years fixed by law and very few countries have constitutions preventing a dissolution before a given number of years have expired. Japan, Norway and the United States seem to be the exceptions.

In most cases Parliament can be brought to an end in certain circumstances and the more such circumstances there are the more unusual it is to talk of such parliaments being elected for a fixed term.

Oxford's gain

From Professor Howard Temperley

Sir, Oxford's intention of establishing a "world-class centre for American studies" ("Oxford seizes the American initiative", *Education*, September 30) is welcome news. Less welcome is the article's development, namely the impending dissolution of the world-famous Institute of United States Studies by the University of London and the drastic reduction in American teaching within that university.

Where once there were a dozen or more professors, readers and senior lecturers teaching American history, politics and literature, many of them in posts originally established with

American assistance, there are now none.

Impressive though Oxford's library and archival resources are they scarcely compare with London's. It is still to London that most of our graduate students go to pursue their research. Nationally the number of students wishing to enrol in American studies courses increases every year. To outsiders London's actions appear wrongheaded beyond belief. But perhaps London's failure will prove Oxford's opportunity.

Yours faithfully, HOWARD TEMPERLEY, University of East Anglia, School of English and American Studies, Norwich, Norfolk, October 2.

Labour's NHS 'prejudices'

From Sir Norman Fowler, MP for Sutton Coldfield (Conservative)

Sir, I believe that the debate on the so-called "privatisation" of the National Health Service reveals more about the Labour party than the government.

Labour raised this issue in both the 1983 and 1987 general elections, in remarkably similar terms to those now being used. Its charge was that the government intended to change the whole basis of financing the health service from taxation to private insurance. No such change has taken place. In its 12 years of office the government has always specifically rejected any such proposal. In 1983, the proposal along those lines by the Central Policy Review Staff was quickly thrown out.

I would suggest that the real issue in health is not the system of finance but how best to manage a vital public service with a budget of over £30 billion and employing around one million people. By any standards that is an immense challenge, but Labour shows no signs that it understands the issue, let alone that it has plans to tackle it.

One of the most important reforms of the last few years was the introduction of general managers, following Sir Roy Griffiths's important report of 1983. These changes were opposed outright by the Labour party, which now says that it would remove the option of contracting out ancillary services.

The advantage of contracting out is that outside specialist companies often have the skill and expertise to do the job better and cheaper than the in-house organisation. Like managers in all other areas, the health service at present has the right to check their standard of service and costs in this way.

However, Mr Robin Cook says that he would give up these cost savings on the basis that all the services provided by the private sector are worse by definition than those provided by the public sector. It is of course no secret why Labour has adopted this policy: the public-service unions have demanded it.

The health service that Labour envisages would be heavily centralised and all lines would run back to the secretary of state. It would spurn all contact with the private sector in health and the private sector outside. It would be in lock to the public-service unions, in spite of the fact that over the last 15 years it has been industrial action by those unions that has most increased waiting lists. Above all, new ideas would be smothered.

Whether Labour were to spend more money or not, its present prejudices would put back the development of the National Health Service, not advance it.

Yours faithfully, NORMAN FOWLER (Secretary of State for Social Services, 1981-7), House of Commons, October 7.

Comet displays

From Mr Peter Symes

Sir, The report about the DH88 Comet (September 28) needs clarification. After a 14-year restoration it has, in fact, been flying since 1987 but cannot be housed in the Shuttleworth Collection because of the limitations of the grass runways at Old Warden aerodrome upon the operation of a quite "hot" aeroplane. Therefore, with the generous co-operation of British Aerospace, it is shown on displays from their airfield at Hatfield where the reunion was held — not at White Waltham.

The Comet is but one "record-breaker" at Old Warden aerodrome, another being the Percival Gull Six in which the New Zealander, Jean Batten, set out on the very first solo by anyone to her country of birth 55 years ago.

The Shuttleworth Collection is a charity that would welcome more visitors in order to help raise the £400,000 needed this year to keep a unique and high proportion of the country's aviation heritage in "flying trim".

Yours faithfully, PETER SYMES (General Manager), The Shuttleworth Collection, Old Warden Aerodrome, Biggleswade, Bedfordshire, October 2.

In search of socks

From Mr Peter G. Cox

Sir, When young, my mother was often minded to tell me that if I didn't change my socks more frequently they would "walk off by themselves". With no disrespect to Mr Peter Sallis (October 7) perhaps his socks have, in an odd sort of way, "voted with their feet".

Yours faithfully, PETER G. COX, The Homestead, Little Canfield, Dummow, Essex, October 7.

From Mr Brinsley Black

Sir, I have never met Mr Peter Sallis, but I do know where his eight missing socks are. They are in the top left-hand drawer of the chest in my dressing-room.

Yours etc., BRINSLEY BLACK, 17 Lansdowne Walk, W11, October 7.

COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
October 7: The Queen and The Duke of Edinburgh left Heathrow Airport, London this afternoon in an RAF VC10 for the State Visits to Namibia and Zimbabwe, and the subsequent residence in Harare for the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting.

The Queen and The Duke of Edinburgh were received at the airport by the Earl of Airedale (Lord Chamberlain), Her Majesty's Lord-Lieutenant of Greater London (Field Marshal the Lord Bramley), Miss Pandolfi Sturgeon (Deputy High Commissioner for Namibia), Dr. Elita Sakupwanya (Deputy High Commissioner for Zimbabwe), Sir John Egan (Chief Executive, British Airports Authority) and Mr. Michael Roberts (Managing Director of Heathrow Airport).

The following are in attendance: The Duchess of Grafton, the Lady Elton, the Right Hon. Sir Robert Fellowes, Rear Admiral Sir Paul Greening, Mr. Robin Janviri, Mr. Charles Anson, Surgeon Captain Norman Blacklock, RN, Air Commodore the Hon. Timothy Elworthy, Wing Commander David Walker, RAF and Brigadier Clive Robertson. The Lady Elton has succeeded Lady Abel Smith as Lady in Waiting to the Queen.

The Princess Royal departed from RAF Heathrow this morning for a visit to Poland, and was received by the Officer Commanding (Group Captain L.S. Corbett, RAF) and the Ambassador of Poland (His Excellency Monsieur Tadeusz de Virion).

The Countess of Lichfield and Lieutenant-Colonel Peter Gibbs are in attendance.

KENSINGTON PALACE
October 7: The Prince of Wales received Mr. Michael Eisner, His Royal Highness received members of the Scottish Wildlife Trust.

The Princess of Wales received the High Commissioner of Pakistan (His Excellency Dr. Humayun Khan) and Mrs. Munawar Humayun Khan at Kensington Palace, W8.

Forthcoming marriages
Mr D.L. Bradshaw and Miss A.S. Bailey
The engagement is announced between Dan, elder son of Mr and Mrs David Bradshaw, of Prince Edward Island, Canada, and Alison, elder daughter of Captain and Mrs Val Bailey, of Lower Holditch, Axminster, Devon.

Mr S.R.A. Crocker and Miss H.C. Vye
The engagement is announced between Sebastian, second son of Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs P.A. Crocker, of the British Embassy, Bucharest, and Henrietta, youngest daughter of Dr and Mrs Edward Vye, of Alphenham Green, Cheshire.

Mr A.M. Fairbanks-Smith and Miss S.M. Davies
The engagement is announced between Mark, only son of Mr and Mrs Edmund Fairbanks-Smith, of Warneford, Barns Green, West Sussex, and Sally May, younger daughter of Major J.T. and The Lady Venetia Davies, of Old School Court, Folkestone, Kent.

Mr S.C. Findlay and Miss S.E.A. Edwards
The engagement is announced between Scott, son of Mr and Mrs S.H. Findlay, of Little Briggens, Stansted Abbots, and Sara, daughter of Mr A.J. Edwards, of Weston-super-Mare, and Mrs P.M. Edwards, of Wolvershill Court, Banwell.

Mr D.M.C. Hase and Miss G.C. Place
The engagement is announced between David, eldest son of Mr and Mrs R.J. Hase, of Aldwick Grange, West Sussex, and Geraldine, daughter of Mr and Mrs F. Place, of Littleover, Derbyshire.

Mr E.J. Koopman and Miss A.S. Turner Laing
The engagement is announced between Edward, elder son of Mr and Mrs Hendrick Koopman, of St. Didier au Mont d'Or, France, and Ariane, daughter of Mr Graham Turner Laing, of Ashford Hill House, Hampshire, and Mrs Malvina Drummond, of Cadland, Hampshire.

Mr J.D.P. Morgan and Miss G.M. Loder
The engagement is announced between James, son of Mr and Mrs David Morgan, of Northchapel, West Sussex, and Gillian Marie, only daughter of Mr Edmund Loder, of The Curragh, Co. Kildare, and Mrs Tim Reeve, of Steyning, West Sussex.

Mr D.C. Peterson and Miss C.P. Bearcroft
The engagement is announced between David, younger son of Mr and Mrs I.W.D. Peterson, of Leamington Spa, Warwickshire, and Charlotte, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs P. Bearcroft, of Barning Place, Kent.

Dinner
The Milestone Dinner was held last night at the Athenaeum. The guests of honour were Sir Richard Francis (Director General, British Council) and Lady Francis. The Principal, Mr. Richard Smart, presided. Mr. Eric Sutton (Milestone, Registrar) proposed the toast to the guests to which Mr David Le Lay replied. Among those present were:

The Ven. B.A.C. Kirk-Duncan (Chairman, Westminster Community of Churches), Mr. Anthony J. Bennett (Chairman of the Council for Independent Further Education), Sir John Egan (Chief Executive, British Airports Authority), Mr. Michael Roberts (Managing Director of Heathrow Airport), Mr. Robin Janviri, Mr. Charles Anson, Surgeon Captain Norman Blacklock, RN, Air Commodore the Hon. Timothy Elworthy, Wing Commander David Walker, RAF and Brigadier Clive Robertson.

Today's royal engagements
The Princess of Wales, as President of the Royal Society for the Blind, will visit the charity's CANDEL project at the Church of Holy Trinity with St. Philip's, Beechwood Road, Dalston, E8, at 10.25; and the British Red Cross Society, the guest speaker at a meeting of the Discussion Circle of the Royal Over-Seas League held last night at Over-Seas House, St. James's. Mrs Elizabeth Cresswell presided.

Service dinner
52nd Lowland Division Officers' Club
Lieutenant-Colonel A.R. Ewing, Chairman of the 52nd Lowland Division Officers' Club, presided at the annual dinner held last night at the City Chambers, Glasgow. Colonel R.T.S. Macpherson was the principal guest.

Birthdays today
The Marquess of Anglesey, 69; Miss Betty Boothroyd, 61; Viscount Caldecote, 74; Professor Garth Chapman, zoologist, 74; Sir Nicholas Cheek, diplomat, 81; Professor Sir Alastair Currie, pathologist, 70; Professor H.E. de Warden, nephrologist, 76; Sir Edward Eveleigh, former Lord Justice of Appeal, 74; Viscountess Fox, 83; Lord Justice Fox, 70; Mr Brandon Gough, chairman and joint senior partner, Coopers and Lybrand, 54; Mr Milner Gray, founder partner, Design Research Unit, 92; Mr John Hardman, former chairman, Asda, 52; Professor Sir Richard Harrison, anatomist, 71; Sir Geoffrey Jellicoe, architect, 91.

Anniversaries
BIRTHS: Heinrich Schütz, composer, Kassel, Germany, 1585; John Hoadly, poet, dramatist, London, 1711; Montagu Corry, 1st Baron Rowton, politician and founder of the Rowton House, London, 1838; John Cowper Powys, novelist, Shirley, Derbyshire, 1872; Juan Peron, president of Argentina 1946-55, 1973-74, Buenos Aires, 1895.

Queen's Counsel
Advocates in private practice who hold rights of audience in the High Court or the Crown Court and who wish to be considered for appointment as Queen's Counsel are reminded that the closing date for applications is Friday, October 18. Applications forms may be obtained from Room 52/02, Lord Chancellor's Department, House of Lords, London SW1A 0PW (telephone 071-219 5918 or 071-219 5288).

Luncheon
HM Government
Admiral Sir Benjamin Bathurst, Vice-Chief of the Defence Staff, was host yesterday at a luncheon given by Her Majesty's Government at Admiralty House in honour of General Lee Jiu Sam, Chief of Staff of the Korean Army.

OBITUARIES

RAMNATH GOENKA



Ramnath Goenka, owner of the Indian Express newspaper group, died in Bombay on October 5 aged 87. He was born in the Darbhanga district of Bihar on April 3, 1904.

RAMNATH Goenka was the unquestioned doyen of the Indian press and acknowledged to be among the dozen most powerful men in India. His clout lay not just in the fact that he owned the *Indian Express*, the largest circulation English language newspaper in the country, together with a chain of Indian language newspapers, but that he was one of the few Indian businessmen who dared to take on the government and fight the establishment, at times bringing his newspaper empire to near bankruptcy. "No one can scare me or blackmail me. I believe in the scriptures and I live without fear or hate," Goenka liked to assert.

The Indian government several times tried to bring him to heel. But against all odds Goenka triumphed eventually and his newspapers played a major role in defeating two governments in the last 15 years.

During the state of emergency declared by Indira Gandhi from 1975 to 1977 the *Indian Express* was singled out for punishment by the prime minister, as a result for Goenka's wholehearted support of Jayaprakash Narayan's movement against her. When the Gandhi government imposed censorship, Goenka's *Financial Express* responded by devoting its entire editorial page to one sentence, written by the novelist Rabindranath Tagore: "Where the mind is without fear, and the head is held high." Mrs Gandhi reacted by banning Indian newspapers from printing any utterances praising freedom and denouncing tyranny, including those by her father Pandit Nehru.

Mrs Gandhi's younger son, Sanjay, coerced Goenka's son, Bhagwan Das, to sack the then editor, of the *Indian Express*, Sri Mulgokar, and replace the paper's board of directors by pro-government nominees while Goenka lay ill in hospital. But he recovered and threw out his new board.

With the lifting of censorship his newspapers began exposing emergency atrocities - including forcible sterilisations, large-scale imprisonment of politicians and the forced resettlement of slum-dwellers - while the rest of the media remained largely silent. The government retaliated by cutting off the *Express's* electricity supply and discontinuing its wire services on the grounds of non-payment of disputed bills. Goenka helped in getting the fractious centrist Indian opposition politicians to unite as the Janata (People's) Party which then defeated Mrs Gandhi's wing of the Congress Party convincingly at the 1977 general elections.

Ten years later Goenka came into conflict with Mrs Gandhi's son Rajiv whose government's licensing policy, the *Indian Express* alleged, was virtually being dictated by a textile magnate. Goenka teamed up with a rival company which was the biggest victim of the government's licensing

policies and the *Indian Express* carried a series of articles exposing the government's special favours.

The *Indian Express* also campaigned against the government over the issue of kickbacks, which it alleged were being made by the Swedish armaments firm, Bofors, to unknown people in India, in order to clinch a major gun deal. The *Express* championed Vishwanath Pratap Singh, Gandhi's finance minister, whom the prime minister had sacked for being too ambitious. The government retaliated by a series of raids on *Express* offices throughout the country and 210 cases were registered against the newspaper for violations of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act. Mr Singh was elected prime minister in December 1989 but nine months later the *Express* editor, Arun

Shourie, turned against him over his policy of allotting special reservations in government service for the intermediate classes. Shourie and Goenka fell out on this issue. Goenka felt his editor was taking an unbalanced view and making the newspaper too shrill and strident without his consent and sacked him. The relationship between Goenka and his editors was often stormy, although some of the best known names of Indian journalism worked for the *Express*.

Ramnath Goenka entered journalism by chance. He belonged to the Marwari trading community and like most of his caste opted for a business career after completing his education from Banaras. He was sent, in 1922, by relatives to work in Madras as an agent dealing in yarn.

In 1934 he became a debenture holder in a company owning a small Madras newspaper, the *Indian Express*, and within two years he took over the company in circumstances still shrouded in mystery. He then devoted all his energies to expanding his newspaper empire. During the Indian independence struggle against the British Goenka supported the Congress Party. In 1942 he was the first to suspend publication of his newspapers in compliance with Mahatma Gandhi's call. He aided many of the Indian independence campaigners who went underground.

Goenka was elected to the Indian constituent assembly in 1946 and helped in drafting the constitution. In 1971 he was elected to parliament but abandoned active politics in favour of wielding influence through his newspapers.

A weakness of the *Express* group under Goenka was its failure to modernise its management and technology; but its financial position was always shaky because its publications were deprived of government advertisements because of their anti-establishment stance.

In spite of his years of bitter dispute with governments, during Goenka's last illness he was visited by three former prime ministers, including the late Rajiv Gandhi.

Goenka's wife and son predeceased him. He leaves a daughter.

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PAUL LANG

Paul Henry Lang, Hungarian-born American musicologist, died on September 14 aged 90. He was born in Budapest on August 28, 1901.

PAUL Lang's monumental *Music in Western Civilization* (1941) discussed music in a sociological and political context. He also wrote with enthusiasm and knowledge about the French Enlightenment and on musical magazines, showing an enviable clarity of thought.

Lang studied at the Budapest Academy of Music where Kodaly was among his teachers. After a career as a bassoon player and then as a coach at the Budapest Opera, encouraged by Bartok and Kodaly, he studied musicology and moved to Heidelberg University where he first became interested in cultural history. From there went to France to take a degree in literature at the Sorbonne, earning his keep by playing the bassoon and working as a chorus master in Paris.

In 1930, he moved to the United States where, from 1933, he taught at Columbia. In the following year he became an American citizen. He was professor of musicology at Columbia from 1939 to 1959. From 1945 to 1963 he edited *Musical Quarterly* which he turned into an influential publication. His reviews of concerts and records were always shot through with his light-hearted erudition. From 1954 to 1963 he was also chief music critic of the *New York Herald Tribune*. Lang's other publications include *One Hundred Years of Music in America* (1961), a biography of Handel (1966), and *Critic At The Opera* (1971), a collection of his most notable reviews.

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ELLIC HOWE



Ellic Howe, typographer, book designer and master forger, died on September 28 aged 81. He was born on September 20, 1910.

ELLIC Howe was a distinguished typographer, scholar of the history of printing and book-designer whose skills in this field were employed in the second world war by the Political Warfare Executive to forge German identity cards and other documents which were totally indistinguishable from the real thing. After the war he wrote a number of books on topics ranging from the printing trade to astrology which were notable for their originality, as well as for their entertainment value.

Ellic Paul Howe, whose surname was originally Fourman, was in effect orphaned at birth. His mother (the daughter of a Russian who had become a tobacco magnate after coming to England) died in bearing him - whereupon his father, Maximilian Fourman, went back to his homeland leaving the child in the charge of his grandfather. But the old man promptly passed him into the care of another daughter, who was married to an Englishman called Howe. Later he took this as his own name.

When he was a 15-year-old pupil at Bradford School, Ellic heard that he had come into a fortune as his grandfather had died; he owed his

money to a cigarette, once familiarly advertised on underground trains with the slogan: "Ten Minutes to Wait? - Mine's a Minor". He travelled in Europe, gaining a good command of French and German. But Hertford College, Oxford, where he spent the years 1929 and 1930, was not much to his taste and he left without taking a degree.

Not long afterwards he found his true niche: typography. He served an apprenticeship with James Shand's Shenval Press and became a knowledgeable essayist on the subject, at first under the aegis of Stanley Morison, doyen of typographers and designer of *The Times*. In 1943 a privately-published edition of extracts from the history of printing appeared, edited by Ellic Howe. *The Trade Passages from the Literature of the Printing Craft, 1550-1935* was much admired for its felicitous selection of details of ancient customs, conflicts and abuses.

At the outset of the second world war Howe joined Anti-Aircraft Command but it did not provide a sphere of activity in which his talents could be used to the full. He found his métier, instead, in the Political Warfare Department where he came under the command of Sefton Delmer. Now he had a boss and a trade both highly useful to him. Assigned to a special unit he was soon using his knowledge of

printing and book-binding to produce a variety of forged documents for the use of Special Operations Executive agents in enemy-occupied territory. His greatest triumph was adjudged to be his meticulously-forged version of the German identity card which defied the most minute scrutiny of police and Gestapo agents for the duration of the war. Another task he undertook was

to create typefaces for a fake issue of a German astrological magazine named *Zenit* which was distributed as black propaganda. In *The Black Game*, which was published in 1982, Howe told the intriguing story of his war and the book became an important addition to the literature of secret warfare from the period 1939-45. Howe's treatment of the subject was, as in so many of his books, deft and humorous.

After the war Howe continued to study book-design and typography. He wrote several learned bibliographical studies of composers and bookbinders and, with his wife Elsa (formerly Antweiler), the *Pelicans Scrapbook* (1954). From 1965 he devoted himself to the writing of a series of fascinating and highly entertaining books ranging over subjects such as the lunatic fringes of occultism and Nazism.

His war work had taught him a good deal about the workings of the Nazi mind and he now put this knowledge to good use in *Nostradamus and the Nazis* (1965). It had long been popularly supposed that Hitler himself had been dependent upon astrologers. Howe showed that this was not so, demonstrating at the same time just how starily crazy were the "mystical" beliefs of many of those who surrounded Hitler. Howe followed this with *Uranian Children* (1967), an intriguing rag-bag study of the fortunes of astrology in Europe since the acceptance of the Copernican scheme of the cosmos banished the pseudo-science to the fringes of intellectual activity. Among many choice anecdotes in *Uranian Children* is Howe's account of the astrologer Alfred Witte, who, not content with the known planets, invented four more "hypothetical" ones, including the wholly malevolent Hades, supposedly responsible for many of the horrors of the twentieth century. The book also shed further light on Nazi preoccupations with astrology in the war.

Magicians of the Golden Dawn (1972) was an account of a nonsensical "magical order" founded by a London coroner in late Victorian times as an "English branch" of a totally mythical German society supposedly called *Die goldene Dämmerung*. It was joined by - among others who might have been expected to know better - the poet W. B. Yeats. Nevertheless this, like all Howe's books, was enlightening, since he did not himself regard astrology as wholly lunatic and treated idiotic beliefs in a good-tempered and sympathetic manner.

This was of a piece with his bearing in life. Ellic Howe was a highly engaging character who was fond of the absurdities of human nature and was held in great affection by his friends.

Theories of everything which explain only part of the whole

BROWSE through ancient mythological accounts of the origin of the world and one is cocooned in completeness. All around there is consensus, confidence and certainty. There is a place for everything and everything is in its place. Nothing happens by chance. There are neither gaps nor uncertainties; no room for progress, no room for doubt. All things are interwoven into a tapestry of meaning pulled taut by the cords of certainty. Surely these were the first Theories of Everything.

Our modern attempts to explain "everything" within some all-encompassing scientific picture differ from these ancient speculations. For the ancients it was breadth alone that placed the hallmark of success on their theories of everything. For us it is breadth and depth that count. If we were to explain what is found in the world by the proposal that everything came into being ready-made 50 years ago with all the evidence of having existed for millennia, then while we do indeed attain a breadth of "explanation," it possesses no depth whatsoever. We can extract nothing from our theory save what we put into it. A deep theory, by contrast, is one which is able to provide explanations for a wide range of things from a minimal number of initial assumptions.

The shallowness of mythological theories of everything played a key role in their development. A deep and narrow theory can, and often does, graduate to become a deep and broad one. A broad and shallow theory never does. Modern physicists believe they have

John Barrow

stumbled on to, the path which leads to the mathematical secret at the heart of the universe: a modern theory of everything, a single all-embracing picture of all the laws of nature from which the inevitability of all things seem to follow with unimpeachable logic. Possessing this cosmic Rosetta Stone, could we read the book of nature in all its tenses? Could we understand all that was, is and is to come? Of such a prospect there has always been speculation but in recent years there has been special interest in mathematical consistency alone.

Several are the possible reactions to the current convergence upon a theory of everything. The pace of discovery has quickened dramatically in recent years but will it continue indefinitely? Maybe so, if the complexity of nature is truly bottomless or because we have presently chosen a particular way of describing nature which, while being as accurate as we desire, is none the less at best always an approximation that only an infinite number of refinements could correspond exactly to reality. More pessimistically, our human frame and its eventual evolutionary past may place real limits upon the concepts that we can accommodate. Why should our cognitive processes have tuned themselves to such an extravagant quest as the understanding of the entire universe? Is it not more likely that the universe is, in Haldane's words, "queerer than we can ever know"? Whatever our speculations about our own position in the history of scientific discovery we surely regard with

a Copernican suspicion any idea that our human mental powers should be adequate to handle an understanding of nature at its ultimate level. Why should it be so?

By contrast, the optimist sees our recent success as the herald of a golden age of discovery which will come to fruition during early years of the next millennium. Thereafter, fundamental science will be more or less complete. In truth the situation is rather more complicated. The long-sought theory of everything that particle physicists and cosmologists yearn for will tell us only the laws of nature, but what we see around us are the outcomes of those laws. More complicated and asymmetrical in character than the laws themselves, they are distanced from the underlying laws by layers of randomness, complexity and organisation which make both the prediction of all the things that can happen under the sun and the reconstruction of the history of the universe a far more difficult problem than that of uncovering the laws that govern all possible changes. Theories of everything are a vital and necessary part of the process of understanding the complexity and plurality of the universe around and within us in terms of things that are simple, single and symmetrical. They can never tell the whole story.

John D. Barrow is professor of astronomy at Sussex University and the author of *Theories of Everything: the Quest for Ultimate Explanation*, Oxford University Press.

Anniversaries

BIRTHS: Heinrich Schütz, composer, Kassel, Germany, 1585; John Hoadly, poet, dramatist, London, 1711; Montagu Corry, 1st Baron Rowton, politician and founder of the Rowton House, London, 1838; John Cowper Powys, novelist, Shirley, Derbyshire, 1872; Juan Peron, president of Argentina 1946-55, 1973-74, Buenos Aires, 1895.

DEATHS: Henry Fielding, novelist, London, 1754; Pierre-Fournier, engraver, and type-founder, Paris, 1768; Vittorio Alfieri, poet, Florence, 1803; Franklin Pierce, 14th president of the USA 1853-57, Concord, New Hampshire, 1869; Sir John Monash, engineer and general, Melbourne, 1931; Kathleen Ferrier, contralto, London, 1953; Clement Attlee, 1st Earl Attlee, prime minister 1945-51, London, 1967.

Queen's Counsel
Advocates in private practice who hold rights of audience in the High Court or the Crown Court and who wish to be considered for appointment as Queen's Counsel are reminded that the closing date for applications is Friday, October 18. Applications forms may be obtained from Room 52/02, Lord Chancellor's Department, House of Lords, London SW1A 0PW (telephone 071-219 5918 or 071-219 5288).

Luncheon
HM Government
Admiral Sir Benjamin Bathurst, Vice-Chief of the Defence Staff, was host yesterday at a luncheon given by Her Majesty's Government at Admiralty House in honour of General Lee Jiu Sam, Chief of Staff of the Korean Army.

Service dinner
52nd Lowland Division Officers' Club
Lieutenant-Colonel A.R. Ewing, Chairman of the 52nd Lowland Division Officers' Club, presided at the annual dinner held last night at the City Chambers, Glasgow. Colonel R.T.S. Macpherson was the principal guest.

Birthdays today
The Marquess of Anglesey, 69; Miss Betty Boothroyd, 61; Viscount Caldecote, 74; Professor Garth Chapman, zoologist, 74; Sir Nicholas Cheek, diplomat, 81; Professor Sir Alastair Currie, pathologist, 70; Professor H.E. de Warden, nephrologist, 76; Sir Edward Eveleigh, former Lord Justice of Appeal, 74; Viscountess Fox, 83; Lord Justice Fox, 70; Mr Brandon Gough, chairman and joint senior partner, Coopers and Lybrand, 54; Mr Milner Gray, founder partner, Design Research Unit, 92; Mr John Hardman, former chairman, Asda, 52; Professor Sir Richard Harrison, anatomist, 71; Sir Geoffrey Jellicoe, architect, 91.

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CHANNEL 4

5.00 **The Channel 4 Daily 9.25 Schools**
12.00 **Prize of Nature: Seeds of the Arctic Tundra.** The fruits of three summers' work by film-maker John Bax, following the widow of the Canadian Arctic

12.30 **Business Daily**
1.00 **Sesame Street.** Pre-school learning series
2.00 **Film: Pool of London (1951, b/w)** starring Bonar Colleano, Susan Shaw, Rene Asherson and Earl Cameron. Grim Ealing drama set in the docklands about a sailor whose petty smuggling leads to him being a murder suspect and on the run from the police. Directed by Basil Dearden

3.35 **Magoo's Homecoming.** The wonderful myopic Magoo causes chaos when he attends a college reunion

3.45 **Third Wave with Mavis Nicholson.** The first of a new series taking a look at life for the over-55s, presented by Mavis Nicholson. This afternoon Mavis meets retired railwayman Greg and widow Betty who, with the full support of their families, decided to marry a year ago. (Teletext)

4.30 **Fifteen to One.** Quick-fire general knowledge quiz

5.00 **Orl. Owl.** Children's wildlife magazine series introduced by Michaels Strachan. Today's edition includes a visit to Jersey zoo to meet the newest arrival - a baby Calleb's macaque. There are also reports from a sanctuary for ill-treated pet monkeys and from Australia to find out why dingoes are kept by some as pets and hunted by others. (Teletext)

6.30 **A Cornish Inheritance.** Poet and historian A.L. Rowse returns to the Cornish places of his youth including St Austell parish church and Tregehan Manor (r)

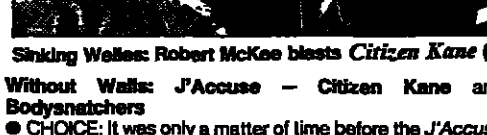

6.50 **My Two Dads.** American comedy series about two bachelors who inherit a daughter (r)

6.30 **Happy Days.** Popular American comedy series, set in 1950s Milwaukee, based on the successful film *American Graffiti*

7.00 **Channel 4 New** with Nicholas Owen in London and Jon Snow at the Conservative party conference in Blackpool. (Teletext) Weather

8.00 **Stories from an African Hospital.** This fifth of a six-part series based on the work of one of Africa's largest teaching hospitals - the Komfo Anokye in Ghana - focuses on Gertrude Addo, a seven-year-old girl who contracted tetanus at birth and has suffered lockjaw ever since

8.30 **Lawyers.** The fourth of a six-part fly-on-the-wall look at the varied work of a group of lawyers and their clients. In tonight's programme the murder trial continues and defence barrister John Milford visits Durham Prison to interview his client. The second case follows the battle between solicitors and barristers when a mother's second baby is taken into care by Gateshead social services



Slashing Welles: Robert McKee blasts *Citizen Kane* (9.00pm)

9.00 Without Walls: J'Accuse – Citizen Kane and The Body snatchers
 ● CHOICE: It was only a matter of time before the J'Accuse strand took its iconoclastic axe to the film which is widely reckoned to be the best ever made. The executioner is an American teacher of screen writing, Robert McKee. *Citizen Kane* may still be tops with David Powell and Ken Russell, who both turn up on the programme to say so. But for McKee it is an empty piece of stylistic extravagance which is only "great" because it gives critics the chance to show off. The characters are dreadful stereotypes, the imagery hits you over the head, the flashback structure is merely a device to dress up a dull story. McKee even has the gall to suggest that the film's creator, Orson Welles, might agree with him. The strand *Without Walls* aims to demolish just such outrageous pretensions by the white man on the Aboriginals, of stealing their skulls and bones in the name of scientific research

10.00 Film: Act of Love (1980) starring Ron Howard and Mickey Rourke. A made-for-television drama about the trial of a young man accused of the mercy killing of his quadriplegic brother. Directed by Jud Taylor

11.50 The Dick Powell Theatre: Charlie's Diet (b/w). Zsa Zsa Gabor, Jim Brown and Cesar Romero star in this drama about a man who allows an old flame to get him into a tight spot

12.50 Jazz Summit: The Soviet jazz group the Ganelin Trio in concert. Ends at 1.20

Sports Coverade 6.00 Italian League Football 6.00 Euro International Chanty Football 10.00 Boating 12.00 German Tour Car's 1.000m International Chanty Football

EUROSPORT

■ **via The Astra satellite.**
2.00pm Women's Volleyball 3.30 Euro Fun Magazine 4.00 Women's Tennis 8.00 Football Euro Goals 7.00 Cycling 7.30 Italy Cross Off Road 8.00 Car Racing 8.00 Hang-gliding World Championships 9.30 Eurosport News 10.00 Wrestling 11.00 Weightlifting World Championships 12.00 Euro Fun Magazine 12.30am Eurosport News


SCREENSPORT

■ **via The Astra satellite.**
7.30 Japan Sport Car Championships 8.30 Rugby League 9.30 Eurobols 10.00 Rugby World Cup Match of the week 11.00 Volvo PGA European Tour 12.00 Sport de France 12.30pm Johnny Walker Golf 12.45 Live Rugby World

Cup, New Zealand v USA (NR): The following programmes are subject to extension) 2.45 Live Rugby World Cup England v Italy 5.00 Desert Jinxes Superbowl 6.00 Sports Breakdown Hognrugs 6.30 Longitude 7.00 Pm Superbowl 7.30 Johnny Walker golf Report 7.45 Live Rugby World Cup, France v Fiji 9.30 Rugby World Cup Highlights 10.30 Live Matchroom Pro Box

LIFESTYLE

■ **via The Astra satellite.**
10.00am The Great American Gameshow 11.00m Celtic Break 10.55 Evening World Cup 11.25 Great Chefs of San Francisco 12.00 Sally Jessy Raphael 12.50pm Body Talk 12.55 Science for Tomorrow 1.20 The Edge of Night 1.45 Video Town 2.00 Lifestyle 3.20 Dini Fletcher's Lifestyle Garden 2.55 Pm 3.50 Tim Allen's Ask About Harry 4.45 The Great American Gameshow 5.25 Lifestyle 6.00m 6.00m The Sea-View Shopping Programme 6.00m Close 10.00 The Sea-View Shopping Programme 12.00 Lifestyle Jubilee



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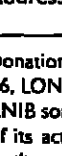
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Royal National Institute for the Blind

Stowaway to Britain hid on axle of meat lorry

By PETER VICTOR

A PALESTINIAN travelled for hundreds of miles wedged under the rear axle of a lorry in an attempt to enter Britain illegally. Djamel Saïde, aged 20, stowed away on the cross-channel refrigerated meat lorry and got as far as Slough in driving rain before he was discovered cold, wet and suffering from shock. It was thought that he had travelled thus from France, or even Germany.

Police extricated Mr Saïde, who was wearing just a t-shirt and trousers, at the junction of the M4 and the M25 at Slough, Buckinghamshire, on Sunday after a motorist reported seeing him hanging under the lorry.

"A truck was seen on the M25 in Kent with what was thought to be a leg hanging out from underneath it," a Thames Valley police spokesman said. "A description was put out for it and the vehicle was eventually stopped on the M25 near Slough, and the chap was found hanging on to one of the rear axles. He was taken to the Slough police station and handed over to immigration officials. I think the suggestion is that he got on the truck either on the ferry or in France. He must have been strong, and pretty desperate."

Police said that the lorry driver, Jonathan Elliott, had no knowledge of Mr Saïde. A Kent police spokesman said that the man had been seen on the M20, hanging on to a blue Scania lorry bound for Warwickshire. "We believe that he had been on the vehicle since Germany," he said.

Vernon Oliver, of Sittingbourne, Kent, the owner of the lorry, said that when he was woken at 4am by a call from police saying that three youths had tried to stop one of his lorries because they had seen an arm and a leg dangling from it, he had thought it was "a wind up".

"My driver was taking a load of frozen meat from Holland to Alcester, in Warwickshire," Mr Oliver said. "He had been travelling between 60 and 70mph and the roads were soaking."

"The stowaway crawled out from on top of one of the axles of the trailer and was put into a police car. He spoke perfect English and the first thing he did was roll himself a cigar-

ette. He seemed relieved that he had been found."

A spokesman for the immigration service in Dover said: "The man told us he travelled by ship from Jordan to Naples, and then overland to France. He picked out the lorry at random."

"When questioned he asked for political asylum, but there is a rule that meant we could not grant it. He arrived in Britain after first going through a country that has the facility of offering asylum. He must make his application there. Because of that, he has already been removed back to France, and it is down to the authorities there now to deal with the matter. It is no longer in our hands."

The service was alerting its officers to the possibility of people stowing away under lorry trailers, the spokesman said.



Treasure hunt: police searching for gold yesterday at Heath House, Shropshire, the former home of Susan de Stempel, who is in prison for stealing from her aunt. 'Lost' gold, page 6

NHS posers for Major

Continued from page 1

an interview in the *Daily Mail* that there was "not a shred of evidence" for Labour's claims and that they were demoralising health service workers, the government remained pinned on the back foot by the health controversy. Mr Major had been hoping to use his private speech last night to the agents' dinner to launch the Tory comeback after Labour's successful conference by switching attention to management of the economy.

He said in Blackpool last night: "We are going to have a tremendous conference. We are coming out of recession. People will soon begin to see the future is a good deal brighter than they imagined."

Later he promised the agents: "Inflation has come down and will fall further," and said that the fall in interest rates would bring new jobs. But Mr Major was immediately besieged on his arrival with questions about how his government would convince a sceptical public that it would not privatise the health service.

He replied that it would do so by continuing to tell the truth about the NHS, arguing that the Tories would be believed because the service

had expanded continually over the past 40 years and for most of that time Conservative governments had been in power.

Describing the allegations about Tory ambitions to privatise the NHS as "shoddy stories", Mr Major said that he had repeated for months that it would not happen. People would soon begin to "look askance" at those who said otherwise.

Of Mr Nicol's comments, Mr Major said: "Last week Robin Cook was saying that one of his ideas would be that



Nicol: role in NHS debate questioned

he would not gag people in the NHS. Now here is the general manager for the service stating what is the truth and Robin Cook is trying to gag him."

Mr Cook, Labour's health spokesman, yesterday wrote to Sir Robin Butler, the cabinet secretary and head of the civil service, quoting the civil service personnel managers' handbook about the need for civil servants to avoid becoming involved in public controversy. It was dangerous, he said, for ministers to seem to be putting the civil service in the frontline and was damaging the service's impartiality.

Conservative party managers have designed the Blackpool conference with the aim of showing that Britain is well governed and that the Tories offer, in the words of the conference slogan "The best future for Britain". There will not be a rapid stream of new policy announcements as in 1986, the conference which launched the recovery culminating in the 1987 Tory election victory. "We are still recovering from some of those," said a senior minister.

Health scepticism, page 8
Conference preview, page 8
Woodrow Wyatt, page 16
Diary, page 16

Thatcher plays down title plans

Continued from page 1

into disuse during the Labour government era. Mrs Thatcher revived the practice, but her view of them was clearly equivocal. Of the three she sanctioned, one went belatedly to another former Tory prime minister, Harold Macmillan, whose grandson now bears the title Earl of Stockton. The other two went to George Thomas, the former Speaker of the Commons, and to William Whitelaw, neither of whom have male heirs to continue the title.

Mrs Thatcher is, of course, not without embellishments even now. She is, strictly speaking, Lady Thatcher—an appellation she does not use in public—after her husband was made an hereditary baronet. Sir Denis Thatcher inhabits what is regarded as the bottom rung of the hereditary honours system. Mrs Thatcher also enjoys the rare privilege of the letters OM after her name. The Order of Merit is limited to 24 members at any time.

Letters, page 17

Tory plan for London

Continued from page 1

last night that the Conservatives would espouse the idea of a new directly elected authority for London. Mr Patten said there was no chance of a "son of GLC" rising from the grave.

However, the move to bring London back into line with other European capital cities marks a shift in government thinking. Proposals are to be speedily worked out in time for the manifesto.

One possibility being canvassed is that the 32 London boroughs and the City of London corporation would appoint representatives to an all-London body. A prototype already exists in the London Fire and Civil Defence Authority.

However, the balance between the parties in London has meant that the fire authority has been politically deadlocked for the past two years with no party in overall control, which has inhibited its ability to act decisively. More likely is the option of a senior committee of planners, architects and City figures to consider London issues, although this would be open to the charge that it was unaccountable to the people of London. It would, however,

come close to the model of a London Development Agency proposed by the Confederation of British Industry and it would appeal to many industrialists and investors.

Mr Patten said the manifesto would contain "certain thoughts not just about the government of London but about some of the major economic environmental and strategic planning issues which face London in the future". The manifesto may also include proposals from Michael Heseltine, the environment secretary, for a big new expansion east of the London Docklands.

At present all local authority functions, except the fire service, are run directly by the boroughs and the corporation of the City of London. Margaret Hodge, leader of Islington council in north London and chairman of the Labour-controlled Association of London Authorities said: "While I welcome the fact that the government has belatedly recognised the need for a voice for London, it is vital that such a voice is in the form of an elected body."

The Conservative plan for London would be introduced in isolation from other local government changes. London and the metropolitan areas have already been excluded from the local government review due to start next year.

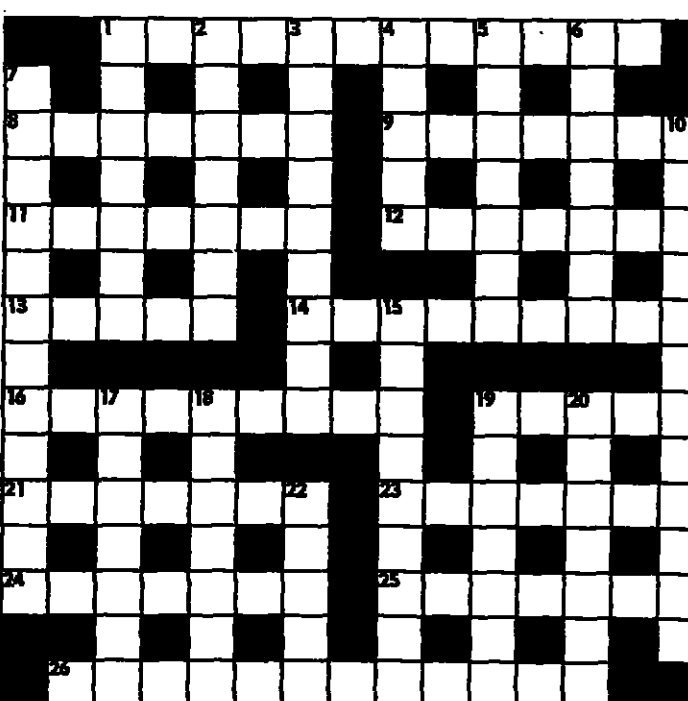
WATER SELLERS

Is it the opportunity for boating? Or fishing? Or maybe just the peace? Whatever the reason, a waterside property is worth 20 per cent more than its landlocked equivalent. Even in today's stagnant market good houses with a river frontage excite particular interest.

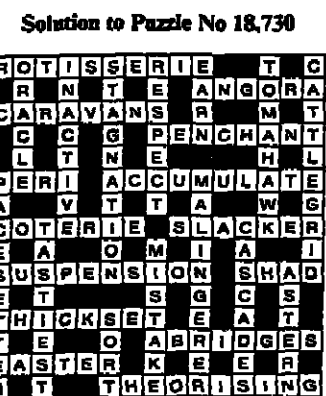
In tomorrow's *Times* property pages Christopher Warman looks at the water power factor.

Plus: where's the best European market for commercial property? On the plain, in Spain...

THE TIMES CROSSWORD NO 18,731



- ACROSS**
- Jumped-up bureaucrat to chuck up job (4-2-6).
 - American man about to pass comment (7).
 - Verbally attack an irritating person (7).
 - I'm foolish when I take a number (7).
 - Peg said "I lay claim to brewers' preparations" (3-4).
 - Live broadcast loses all exterior sound (5).
 - Someone attacking the king in time replaced Lawrence (9).
 - Change of government due to pact being broken (4-5).
 - Part of the job a steersman does, to tack (5).



- DOWN**
- Only a sweet, right? (7).
 - Warm drink (7).
 - Rough, in a gentle fashion (9).
 - It follows old trains up the track (5).
 - Weird arrangement of sails incorporated in vessel (7).
 - Sword injured a girl (7).
 - One on the fiddle may be excessively obsequious (3,3,6).
 - Revival of sin turning up in various countries (12).
 - People attending the game fail to gain admission without paying (9).
 - Accepted ten pound note in advance for a tool (7).
 - Red plot disrupted globe on a very small scale (7).
 - Thief has difficulty climbing - c's out of the light (7).
 - Second horse, we hear, lapped by crossbreed in run (7).
 - With others only jerring, I bet I pick the winners (5).

Concise Crossword, page 19

By Philip Howard SHAKESPEAREANS

- FENTON**
a. A murderer of little princes
b. A young lover
c. An idle coxcomb at Elsinore
- LAURENCE**
a. A young lover
b. A lambing friar
c. A complaisant cockold
- ADRIAN**
a. A young lover
b. A complaisant cockold
c. A professional spy
- CORIN**
a. A young lover
b. Son of Coriolanus
c. A sentimental shepherd

Answers on page 20

AA ROADWATCH

For the latest AA traffic and roadworks information, 24 hours a day, dial 0836 401 followed by the appropriate code

London & SE	731
C London (within N & S Circs)	731
M-ways/roads M4-M1	732
M-ways/roads M1-Dartford	733
M-ways/roads Dartford-T M23	734
M-ways/roads M23-M4	735
M25 London Orbital only	736
National	737
National motorways	738
West Country	739
Wales	740
Midlands	741
East Angles	742
North-west England	743
North-east England	744
Scotland	745
Northern Ireland	746

AA Roadwatch is charged at 38p per minute (cheap rate) and 48p per minute at all other times.

THE LAST WORD IN CIGARS

CHAMBORD

COMPLIMENTS OF HENRI WINTERMANS

The extreme east of Scotland and much of Wales, England and the Channel Islands will be rather cloudy with outbreaks of rain. East Anglia and southeast England will be mainly cloudy, although sunny intervals are possible during the morning. Rain is likely during the evening. Western Britain will have a fairly sunny start but showers will build up quite quickly. Outlook: rain tomorrow, drier on Thursday.

Area	Temp	Wind	Cloud	Rain
London	10-13	10-15	10-15	10-15
Manchester	9-12	10-15	10-15	10-15
Birmingham	8-11	10-15	10-15	10-15
Cardiff	7-10	10-15	10-15	10-15
Edinburgh	6-9	10-15	10-15	10-15
Glasgow	5-8	10-15	10-15	10-15
Newcastle	4-7	10-15	10-15	10-15
Sheffield	3-6	10-15	10-15	10-15
Nottingham	2-5	10-15	10-15	10-15
Leeds	1-4	10-15	10-15	10-15
York	0-3	10-15	10-15	10-15
London	10-13	10-15	10-15	10-15
Manchester	9-12	10-15	10-15	10-15
Birmingham	8-11	10-15	10-15	10-15
Cardiff	7-10	10-15	10-15	10-15
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Glasgow	5-8	10-15	10-15	10-15
Newcastle	4-7	10-15	10-15	10-15
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Nottingham	2-5	10-15	10-15	10-15
Leeds	1-4	10-15	10-15	10-15
York	0-3	10-15	10-15	10-15

These are Sunday's figures

Area	Temp	Wind	Cloud	Rain
London	10-13	10-15	10-15	10-15
Manchester	9-12	10-15	10-15	10-15
Birmingham	8-11	10-15	10-15	10-15
Cardiff	7-10	10-15	10-15	10-15
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Leeds	1-4	10-15	10-15	10-15
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Sheffield	3-6	10-15	10-15	10-15
Nottingham	2-5	10-15	10-15	10-15
Leeds	1-4	10-15	10-15	10-15
York	0-3	10-15	10-15	10-15

MAJOR CHANGES

INTEREST RATE

CURRENCIES

GOLD

NORTH SEA OIL

RETAIL PRICES

THE POUND

STOCK MARKETS

WEATHER

WATER SELLERS

THE TIMES CROSSWORD NO 18,731

THE LAST WORD IN CIGARS

CHAMBORD

COMPLIMENTS OF HENRI WINTERMANS

TUESDAY OCTOBER 8 1991

700 jobs lost in Silicon Glen

NEARLY 700 jobs have been lost in Scotland's "Silicon Glen" with the closure of a Livingston electronics plant.

Unisys, the American company, said the closure of its Scottish plant with the loss of 686 jobs was part of a worldwide cost-cutting measure involving 10,000 redundancies, two-thirds of which are to take place in America. The Livingston plant opened in 1980 to make cheque processing and credit-card reading equipment and other specialist electronic gear for the banking and financial markets. As part of the rationalisation, the plant's work will be moved to factories in America, France and The Netherlands. The company, which employs 65,000 worldwide, said the Scottish jobs would be phased out by March next year.

John Burke, vice-president, said: "The decision to close the plant was a very difficult one. Livingston employees over the years have created a high-quality operation."

The decision followed a comprehensive worldwide study of the company's operations, taking into account the current economic and computer industry recession and changing technological trends.

Unisys was formed in 1986 by the merger of Burroughs and Sperry, and has suffered heavy losses for the past two years.

Monarch turns

Monarch Resources, the Venezuelan gold operation now under new management, has trimmed its loss for the six months to end-June to \$1.88 million (\$3.73 million loss). Plant efficiencies have improved and joint development of a new mine is in the offing.

Tempus, page 26

THE POUND

US dollar 1.7350 (-0.0060)
German mark 2.9139 (-0.0023)
Exchange index 90.7 (-0.2)
Bank of England official close (4pm)

STOCK MARKET

FT 30 share 1999.7 (-29.0)
FT-SE 100 2596.2 (-28.4)
New York Dow Jones 2949.02 (-12.74)
Tokyo Nikkei Avge 24330.83 (-266.07)

MAJOR CHANGES

RISER:
Investor Group 267p (+10p)
NFC 52p (+9p)
FALLS:
Kunick 26p (-9p)
Carlton Comm 49p (-13p)
Royal 337p (-15p)
Refuge 731p (-17p)
General Accident 521p (-19p)
Britannic 551p (-14p)
Rank Org 68p (-14p)
Nu-Swift 342p (-12p)
Macarthy 271p (-14p)
Selle 52p (-16p)
Cable & Wireless 581p (-12p)
RMC Group 602p (-11p)
Rediffusion 541p (-10p)
British Aerospace 401p (-13p)
Hammerson A 577p (-10p)
BAT 650p (-13p)
British United 465p (-28p)
Bossey & Hawkes 810p (-10p)
Closing Prices...Page 27

INTEREST RATES

London: Bank Base: 10 1/2%
3-month Interbank 10 1/8-10 1/4%
3-month eligible bills 9 5/8-9 3/4%
US: Prime Rate 6 1/2%
Federal Funds 5 1/4%
3-month Treasury Bills 5.02-5.00%
30-year bonds 103 1/2-103 1/4%

CURRENCIES

London: New York
£ \$1.7350
£ DM2.9131
£ Sfr2.5548
£ FFfr 6.525
£ Yen224.51
£ Index 90.7
ECU £0.702414 SDR £0.783839
£ ECU1.423861 £ SDR1.276280
London forex market close

GOLD

London Fixing:
AM \$359.20 pm \$359.70
close \$359.50-360.00 (£207.20-207.75)
New York:
Comex \$359.75-360.25

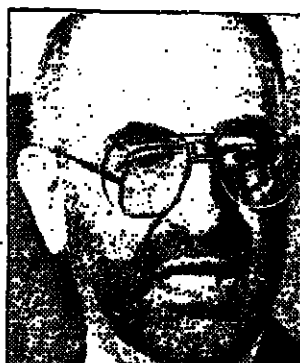
NORTH SEA OIL

Brent (Oct) \$21.85 bbl (\$21.75)

RETAIL PRICES

RPI: 134.1 August (1987=100)
* Denotes midday trading price.

Day denounces 'third parties' for speculation on BAe



Sir Graham: assured

By ROSS TIEMAN
INDUSTRIAL CORRESPONDENT

SHAREHOLDERS in British Aerospace yesterday voted 99.8 per cent in favour of the £432 million cash call as Sir Graham Day set out to stamp his mark on the company and rebuild confidence.

Sir Graham, BAe's "temporary chairman", fiercely condemned "third parties" who, he said, had encouraged takeover speculation. He told the shareholders in Britain's largest manufacturer: "I would hate to see this company called General

Electric. It does not quite have the same ring."

Defending the profit warning that accompanied the rights issue, Sir Graham denied BAe had been slow to recognise the scale of the cash outflow. A slump in American demand for regional jets and intensified competition in the UK car market had developed very suddenly, he said.

However, he was confident BAe's non-defence businesses would start to recover next year. And despite repeated questions, he was adamant that the rights cash would be enough

to underpin BAe's restructuring programme.

Although the weakness of the UK property market had led to disappointing profits from Arlington Securities, Sir Graham was satisfied that the strategy of in-house redevelopment was correct.

Institutional shareholders, who had privately voiced concerns about BAe's management, did not speak up. It was left to small investors to cross-examine the board about the hiatus and the weakness of the share price.

Sir Graham, who replaced Profes-

sor Sir Roland Smith as chairman less than two weeks ago, answered every question himself. It was a typically assured, and precise, performance.

The search for a permanent chairman had begun, he said. But Sir Graham stressed: "I have no intention of acting in a caretaker capacity." He intended to see that the "maximum progress" was made by the management team in implementing the company's restructuring strategy.

Sir Graham took care to highlight the more promising elements of

BAe's business. The Airbus programme, in which BAe is a partner and a large supplier, would generate "significant" returns by the mid-1990s, he said. Rover's new, up-market products and ever-closer relationship with Honda, the Japanese car maker, offered the prospect of "sustained and significant" profitability.

However, BAe's position as the leading defence contractor in Western Europe would remain the group's mainstay. Sir Graham also said he did not rule out further joint ventures with GEC.

Names sue Outhwaite for £150m

By JONATHAN PRYNN

RICHARD Outhwaite, a leading marine underwriter, was accused yesterday of "single-handed negligence" when almost 1,000 members of the insurance market became the first to sue a Lloyd's syndicate in court.

The names are claiming £150 million damages after suffering losses of at least £260 million. Anthony Boswood, counsel for 987 members who backed syndicate 317/661, told the High Court: "It is probably the case that never in the commercial history of the City of London has so much of other people's money been lost by the single-handed negligence of one man."

The trial is the first in an expected stream of actions by names on the hardest hit syndicates; it comes at a time of unprecedented upheaval at the 303-year-old market, which earlier this year announced £510 million losses for the 1988 year of account.

The 987 names who have suffered the record losses allege negligent underwriting by Richard Outhwaite, head of RHM Outhwaite, the firm that ran syndicate 317/661. The names are also suing for damages the 81 members' agents that placed them on the stricken syndicate. The allegations are all denied.

The syndicate underwrote

31 "run-off" contracts in 1982, which reinsured other syndicates against losses incurred as a result of asbestos claims in America. Claims on policies written as long ago as the Forties began to flow through to the syndicate after massive compensation awards were made to victims of asbestos illnesses in the American courts in the Eighties.

Mr Boswood, on behalf of the names, told Mr Justice Saville that American casualty business, the type of insurance that Mr Outhwaite was reinsuring, "was reckoned to be among the most dangerous and volatile in the world" long before the policies were written. Mr Boswood alleged that Mr Outhwaite knew "virtually nothing" about that area of insurance. Given that Mr Outhwaite entered into the contracts "entirely on his own," without reference to anyone else at his agency, Mr Boswood said.

The court heard that the policies violated one of the "first principles learned by every school leaver entering insurance." Instead of the losses of the few being shouldered by the many, Mr Outhwaite's underwriting achieved "precisely the opposite," Mr Boswood said.

Mr Outhwaite was "plainly negligent" when his conduct is considered globally, but even in mundane matters, such as

record keeping and the administration of the box, the standard of competence displayed by Mr Outhwaite and his staff was "utterly deplorable and indefensible by any standards."

In his defence, Mr Outhwaite is expected to argue that he took the decision to underwrite the policies on the basis of the best information then available and in accordance with sensible underwriting principles.

The case, which has taken two years to prepare, is not expected to be completed before Christmas. That it has finally made it to the courts at all is a tribute to the determination and organisational skills of Peter Nutting, the chairman of the Outhwaite 1982 Names Association and his fellow committee members. Mr Nutting is also a member of the Council of Lloyd's.

The Outhwaite names have already stumped up nearly £2 million to cover legal costs and stand to lose another £2.5 million if the case goes against them. The trial will serve as an important test case for the other names action groups currently pushing their grievances laboriously towards the courts. However, if the trial goes against the Outhwaite names, the other action groups may have to abandon their actions.

Tunnel payouts delayed as costs rise

By MARTIN WALLER

THE total cost of the Channel Tunnel has soared by another £446 million to more than £5 billion, prompting a delay of a year before the first dividends can be paid.

Sir Alastair Morton, the Eurotunnel chief executive, said in his latest progress report. The news sent the shares 28p lower to 496p. The report was accompanied by a tough warning that the successful completion of the project, and the running of even the limited service now envisaged after design changes were imposed on safety grounds by a joint Anglo-French watchdog, would depend on lost ground being made up by Trans-Manche Link, the contractors' consortium.

Eurotunnel said the contractors were between two and six months behind on the mechanical and electrical fitting out work.

Sir Alastair said: "It's in TML's hands. They have to bring it together. It can be done, but TML has to mobilise wholeheartedly to do it."

Eurotunnel's interim report for 1991 contains its assessment of progress at end-June. It shows that the peak funding requirement for the scheme, expected in 1996, had risen by £446 million to £8.05 billion over the previous year. Safety modification to the rolling stock had cost £256 million in extra work and lost revenue and contributed to additional interest costs of £148 million, while other costs had risen by £42 million.

The first dividend is being put back a year, to be paid in 2000 out of 1999's profits. The project up to the planned opening of the tunnel to the public in June 1993 is forecast to cost £7.37 billion, with £4.2 billion spent so far.

Project delays, page 1
Comment, page 25



"TML has to mobilise": Sir Alastair Morton giving his progress report yesterday

Asda chiefs fly on US mission

By GILLIAN BOWDITCH

PATRICK Gillam, chairman of Asda Group, and Ron Scott, the group's finance director, are flying to New York this morning to meet the group's bond and noteholders. Asda is in the middle of raising £357 million via a nine-for-ten rights issue, which is meeting some opposition from shareholders.

Paul Dowling, Asda's group corporate affairs director, emerging from a board meeting at the group's Leeds headquarters, confirmed the visit to America but said that rumours that they were to meet a potential bidder were nonsense.

Asda revealed it was close to breaching important covenants on its loans when it unveiled its rights issue last week. Mr Dowling said nego-

tiations with the group's bankers to amend the covenants are continuing. The subunderwriting is complete.

The group, which has £931 million of debt in total, needs bankers speaking for 50 per cent of the value of its £500 million multi-option facility, and £260 million transferable term loan facility, to agree the amendments. National Westminster Bank, representing 24 per cent of the loans, is supporting the changes.

In the rights issue document, Asda says it will approach the holders of its \$68 million series A notes and its \$142 million series B notes with a view to negotiating a relaxation of certain covenants.

Tempus, page 26

Brent Walker shares surge

By MATTHEW BOND

SHARES in Brent Walker jumped 44p to 204p as speculation mounted that the debt-laden leisure group was close to agreeing its long-awaited refinancing with its bankers.

In the City, however, dealers tried to play down the significance of the share price rise, which they said was more of a technical adjustment than an indication that the company had turned a corner. They suggested that as the refinancing of Brent Walker's £1.4 billion of debt neared completion, speculators were buying shares to close short positions. Some 1.8 million shares changed hands.

The cautious optimism at Brent Walker is based on the belief that the company and its banks have persuaded

Michael Smurfit, the Irish businessman who controls 25 per cent of Brent Walker's convertible bonds, to accept revised restructuring terms. Mr Smurfit's 25 per cent should give the company the 75 per cent majority it needs to secure bondholders' approval. But even if each of Brent Walker's 47 banks give the go-ahead, the company must still gain approval from its ordinary shareholders before the refinancing is agreed.

However, yesterday, Count Alexei Orlov, who leads Brent Walker's shareholders' action committee, stepped up his campaign for the rival proposals from Lounho, the international trading group, to be considered. Count Orlov said he would meet Tiny Rowland, Lounho's chairman, today.

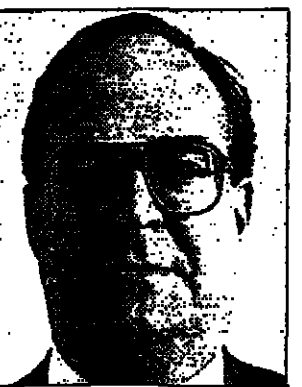
Dispute erupts over Maxwell sale

By NEIL BENNETT

A DISPUTE has broken out between Maxwell Communication Corporation and Reed International, the publishing groups, over Reed's acquisition of MCC's American directories division.

MCC yesterday announced that it had sold its Maxwell Macmillan directories division in America to Reed. In its press release, MCC claimed that the company had a book value, including intangible assets, of \$130 million. This figure came as a surprise to Peter Davis, Reed's chairman, who said: "The book value shown in their offering memorandum was higher. We are busy checking it."

The public announcements by the two companies also disagree on the price being



Davis: "delighted" with deal paid. Reed claims it is paying \$145 million in cash, \$1 million less than in MCC's statement.

Mr Davis said that the dispute would not affect the outcome of the deal. "We are delighted with the acquisition. We paid substantially less

than they originally asked, and the deal will improve our earnings per share," he said.

The Maxwell Macmillan directories division's main publication is *Who's Who in America*, the definitive guide to the country's rich and famous, as well as a range of specialist biographic directories. One of the company's most important assets is its library of 220,000 biographies.

The division publishes a range of business directories, including the *Who Owns Whom* series. According to MCC's figures, the company had sales of \$41 million and a profit before interest of \$13 million in the year to end-March.

The disposal is an important stage in MCC's reorganisation. The group hopes to raise \$750 million in

disposals to meet its next debt payment in October next year.

Robert Maxwell, the chairman, said at the group's annual meeting last month that he hoped to make the payment ahead of schedule. In the past three weeks, the group has also sold two publishing companies to Thomson Corp, and Pergamon Professional has been sold to McGraw-Hill. These, together with the Reed deal, have raised \$214.5 million.

Reed hopes to combine its new business with Bowker/Martindale-Hubbell, its existing directories publisher in America, to reduce costs. Mr Davis said Reed also hoped to improve earnings from Maxwell Macmillan by introducing electronic publishing, including on-line services and compact discs.

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NFC deal returns French to UK

By MATTHEW BOND

COMPAGNIE Internationale des Wagons-Lits et du Tourisme, the French travel group, is returning to the British travel market by paying £10.5 million for Pickfords Business Travel from NFC, the freight group.

The deal does not include Pickfords' retail travel business, the future of which is still being reviewed by NFC. James Watson, NFC's chairman, said the business travel division would now benefit from the economies of scale and increased purchasing power that NFC was never in a position to provide.

He added: "We stated some time ago that we were undertaking a review of the future for our travel operations in the overall strategy of NFC. Throughout the review process we retained a clear objective that whatever decision was taken it had to take into account the best interests of employees, shareholders and customers. This sale meets those objectives."

The 700 staff employed at Pickfords' 77 business travel outlets will all be retained by Wagon-Lits. The deal also entitles the French group to use the Pickfords Business Travel name for three years. Wagon-Lits' joint venture with Thomas Cook in Britain ended some years ago.

Pickfords Business Travel had sales of more than £200 million last year. If that level were maintained this year, turnover at Wagon-Lits would grow to about £1.9 billion. The French group is the third-biggest travel company outside Japan.

Gas gets \$130m

BRITISH Gas has raised \$130 million through the issue of a 30-year eurodollar zero coupon bond, lead managed by Goldman Sachs. The bond bears no interest but British Gas has to repay \$1.5 billion on maturity in 2021. The effective cost of the money is 8.77 per cent.

TSB sells broker to Norwich

By NEIL BENNETT, BANKING CORRESPONDENT

TSB, the loss-making banking group, has sold Hill House Hammond, the insurance broking subsidiary, to Norwich Union for £34.5 million as part of its strategy of concentrating on core businesses.

The deal represents Norwich Union's first appearance on the high street and is part of the insurer's plan to improve its distribution network.

Hill House is one of Britain's largest retail brokers, with 133 branches and 1,000 staff. The company specialises in motor and household insurance. Brokerage income in the current year should reach £19 million and pre-tax profits are forecast to be £2.7 million.

The price, at 11 times earnings, is higher than most acquisitions of insurance companies in the past two years, and suggests the market for financial services companies may be improving as the recession recedes.

TSB, of which Sir Nicholas Goodison is chairman, is keen to sell all its non-core interests and focus on its retail bank, its

in-house life insurer, and Hill Samuel, the merchant bank. Non-core interests include Swan National, the car rental business, Wescol, the ship broker, and Noble Lowndes, an employee benefit consultant.

TSB bought Hill House as part of its £777 million acquisition of Hill Samuel in 1987, during its ill-fated attempt to become a broad-based financial services group. Dolf Mootham, TSB's finance director, yesterday stressed that Hill House had been a growing and successful company during TSB's four-year ownership, and that TSB was making a "valuable profit" on the sale to reinvest in the bank's main business. By contrast, in the half-year to end-April, Hill Samuel lost £319 million due to heavy bad debt provisions.

Norwich Union plans to retain Hill House's status as an independent general insurance broker, but hopes to convert it into a tied agent to sell Norwich Union life assurance policies.



Time to sell: Sir Nicholas plans non-core disposals

Nadir's court move fails

By ANGELA MACKAY

ASIL Nadir failed to have contempt of court proceedings struck out in the High Court yesterday, leaving the way clear for some of his personal creditors to continue their efforts to jail the chairman of Polly Peck, the collapsed fresh fruit, hotels and electronics group.

The judgment came on the eve of a meeting of Polly Peck's creditors seeking to accelerate the administration by abandoning a plan to float Del Monte fresh fruit. Several buyers for the American subsidiary have emerged, including United Partners, the venture capital concern.

In making his ruling yes-

terday, Mr Justice Millett had to consider whether the applicants' contempt case was legally bound to fail when it came to court before he could strike out the application.

The Inland Revenue and eight banks, who are owed about £80 million, allege they were not told details of a \$27 million deal last December when Mr Nadir agreed to sell his 98 per cent stake in Impex, a Turkish bank. They allege the deal was a breach of Mr Nadir's court undertaking, in bankruptcy proceedings, not to dispose of assets.

The bankruptcy proceedings were later dropped after Mr Nadir promised to pay his

debts and formally assigned the \$27 million from the Impex sale to his creditors. However, the Turkish purchasers have not paid for the shares yet.

Mr Nadir was refused leave to appeal against the ruling, but can still apply directly to the Court of Appeal for leave.

At today's creditors' committee meeting, the members will also ask Coopers & Lybrand, the administrators, to give a firm deadline for the long-awaited examination of the accounts of Polly Peck's assets in the unofficial republic of northern Cyprus. Polly Peck went into administration a year ago owing £1.5 billion.

Consumers still wary of spending

GOVERNMENT figures showed that £3.87 billion of new credit was advanced to consumers in August, about £430 million less than in July, indicating a wariness about spending, despite falling interest rates.

The weaker-than-expected credit data were accompanied by final retail sales figures that revised the seasonally-adjusted fall in volume for August to 1.2 per cent from the previously reported 1.4 per cent drop. Continued weak consumer demand points to a sluggish recovery from recession, instead of the faster upturn forecast by the Treasury.

Tees port sale attracts four bids

By ROSS TIEMAN, INDUSTRIAL CORRESPONDENT

THREE companies are bidding against a management consortium to buy Tees and Hartlepool Port Authority, the first trust port to be privatised under the government's sale programme. The port is expected to fetch up to £120 million.

The rival bidders are Ocean Group, the diversified freight and environmental company; Maritime Transport Services, which owns the Isle of Grain container terminal; and Humberstone Holdings, the company half owned by Powell Duffryn, which provides port services for Hull, Immingham and Grimsby.

The size and expertise of companies interested in Tees and Hartlepool suggests that the privatisation, may also be the subject of competitive bids.

Ocean Group raised £88 million in a rights issue in March, with a view to making acquisitions. The money remains unspent. The company's activities include North Sea towage.

Maritime Transport Services is chaired by Geoffrey Parker, the former chairman of the Port of Felixstowe, who set up the Isle of Grain project with Peter de Savary and then bought control with a group of fellow managers and institutional backing. The company has additional operations on the Manchester Ship Canal and at Neath, Mid Glamorgan, plus a 35 per cent interest in a new container terminal on Malta.

Powell Duffryn has made its indicative bid for Tees through Humberstone Holdings, a joint venture with the Holloway family, which runs ports on Humberstone. Powell has a shipping line, Stevenson Group, and storage and distribution interests.

The four bidding groups yesterday began due diligence investigations. Final bids have to be submitted on October 30.

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Kunick shares hurt by profit warning

KUNICK, the pub amusement machine and care service group, saw its shares lose nearly a quarter of their value yesterday after a profit warning.

The share price slid by 8p to 27.5p on the news that pre-tax profits for the year to end-September "will be around 20 per cent lower than current market expectations". Kunick has been hit by a sharp decline in the number of pub customers and visitors to the company's leisure attractions, which include the London Dungeon. Analysts have downgraded their profit forecasts for the year from between £15 million and £16 million to about £12.5 million.

New head at Capital

CAPITAL Radio, the London commercial radio group, has appointed Richard Eyre as managing director, filling the post left vacant following the departure of Nigel Wainman, who left to join Carlton Communications. Mr Eyre, aged 37, is currently media director of Bartle Bogle Hegarty, the advertising agency.

Headlam pegs payout

HEADLAM Group, the fabric and footwear manufacturer which has agreed to acquire Hickson Flooring Distributors, reports a fall in pre-tax profits to £213,000 (£269,000) in the six months to end-June. Turnover was £11.5 million (£12.1 million). Earnings were 1.41p (1.75p) a share. The interim dividend stays at 0.75p.

Invergordon resists

SHAREHOLDERS in Invergordon Distillers continue to reject the £286 million bid from Whyte and Mackay, the subsidiary of American Brands. By last Friday, W&M had valid acceptances on 23,288 shares, 0.02 per cent of Invergordon.

Before bidding, W&M owned 450,000 Invergordon shares and has since acquired a further 15,000, giving it a 0.4 per cent stake. The bid, cleared by the Monopolies and Mergers Commission yesterday, has been extended until October 15. Invergordon shares rose 11p to 268p.

Utd Uniform tops £1.4m

UNITED Uniform Services, the American uniform manufacturer and supplier, is paying an interim dividend of 1p (nil) after unveiling a surge in pre-tax profits from £421,000 to £1.42 million in the six months to end-June. Turnover, boosted by acquisition, was £24.6 million (£24.07 million). Earnings slipped from 5.7p to 3.9p.

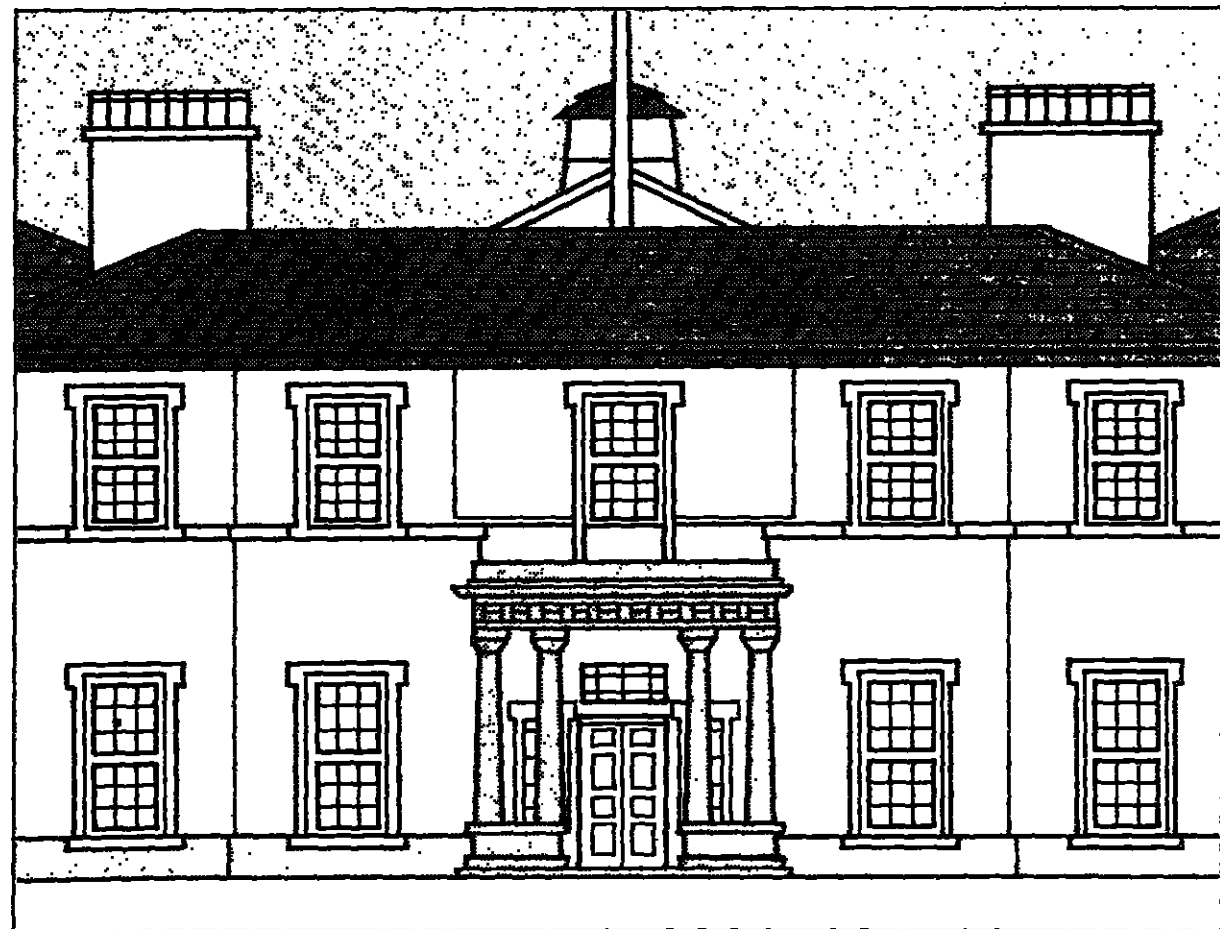
URS losses rise to \$2.7m

TAXABLE losses at URS International, the professional services group based in Virginia and quoted on the Unlisted Securities Market, deepened from \$1.27 million to \$2.71 million in the year to end-December, 1990. Turnover fell to \$1.79 million (\$10.6 million). Once again, there is no dividend. The shares firmed 4p to 4p.

Mosaic in joint move

MOSAIC Investments, the fast-growing industrial products to licensing group, is expanding its licensing operations in Europe by setting up a joint venture in Germany.

Mosaic's Copyright Promotions, the character merchandising subsidiary, is teaming up with Merchandising München, which is part of the Kirch Group, to form the European Licensing Group, which will be based in Amsterdam and will be the largest independent licensing organisation in Europe.



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TT 08/10

Same old story from Eurotunnel

For any householder who has recently had the builders in, the phrase "a negative contractual attitude" will have an ominous ring. It crops up in the latest progress report from Eurotunnel, along with delays to the full operation of the shuttle service, and hence to break-even point and the first dividends. All this is dreadfully familiar to shareholders who can still see no end to rising costs that will diminish Eurotunnel's value if and when it opens in June 1993.

There remain enormous obstacles to successful and profitable operation. The builders, the TML consortium, are claiming £810 million for additional work and fees. This year's version of the traffic forecast is for revenues 2.3 per cent lower than had previously been estimated in 1993 due to the recession. Predictably, there may be more jam the day after tomorrow. Updated projections for later years put traffic 1.6 per cent higher than before by 2003 and 6.5 per cent up by 2013 thanks in part to the opening of eastern Europe.

Additional safety work on the

shuttles, which might have been predicted years ago, has cost both time and money to put right. Further costs of £446 million, including extra interest payments because the tunnel will take longer to break even, have pushed the total peak outlay on the scheme up 5.8 per cent to more than £8 billion. The maiden dividend is therefore deferred by 12 months, to the year 2000.

The builders' claims, evidence of their "negative attitude", are a negotiating stance. But Eurotunnel, having left itself a £1 billion margin for error at last year's rights issue, now has only £660 million leeway before reaching the £8.71 billion financing limit envisaged. Further cost overruns and any success the contractors achieve with their claims could bring that ceiling into the reckoning. Indeed, if costs continue to rise at the same pace, the ceiling would be breached before operations start. Fortunately, Eurotunnel has just

arranged a further £163 million from the European Coal and Steel Community.

The dirty work of basic tunnelling is done, but the high-tech mechanical and electrical work, which involves increasing numbers of contractors, is harder to control. On yesterday's snapshot, the various fitting out projects are between two and six months behind schedule. The contractors must make this up, as they did on tunnelling delays, if even a limited service is to start on time.

Eurotunnel shares, which traded at the equivalent of more than £10 in 1989, responded with a 28p fall to 496p. The share price tends to go up and down in waves as disputes and financing problems reach crisis point and are then resolved. Given the latest permanent diminution of the

project's value, as well as renewed uncertainties, short-term caution looks sensible.

Day's work

Sir Graham Day showed at British Aerospace's shareholder meeting just why he is in such demand as a safe pair of hands. He gave a dominating performance, having ensured that institutions did not attempt a rebellion against the rights issue that propelled him into the chair. If Sir Graham were the man to lead BAE permanently, shareholders might have gone away happier. But that is not to be, even if he devotes most of his energy to the group for up to a year.

Crisis management is one thing, long-term development of

the group is another. Last week's silly talk of break-up bids may have been quieted for the moment but long-term questions over BAE's management and finances remain. BAE is typical of groups put together in a hurry, and therefore typical of British industry, in lacking the depth and succession of management that keeps groups such as Unilever and Shell on an even keel. This will take a decade to remedy, during which BAE needs to recruit more top talent.

Sir Graham's claim that BAE will have enough money to push through its strategy is only part of the story. The group may be able to manage within tight finances, but will not be able, as in the past, to take opportunities arising from changing industrial structures in its main sectors, and may approach joint ventures from a position of relative weakness.

This, no doubt, where GEC would like to come in. Despite the flak directed at Lord

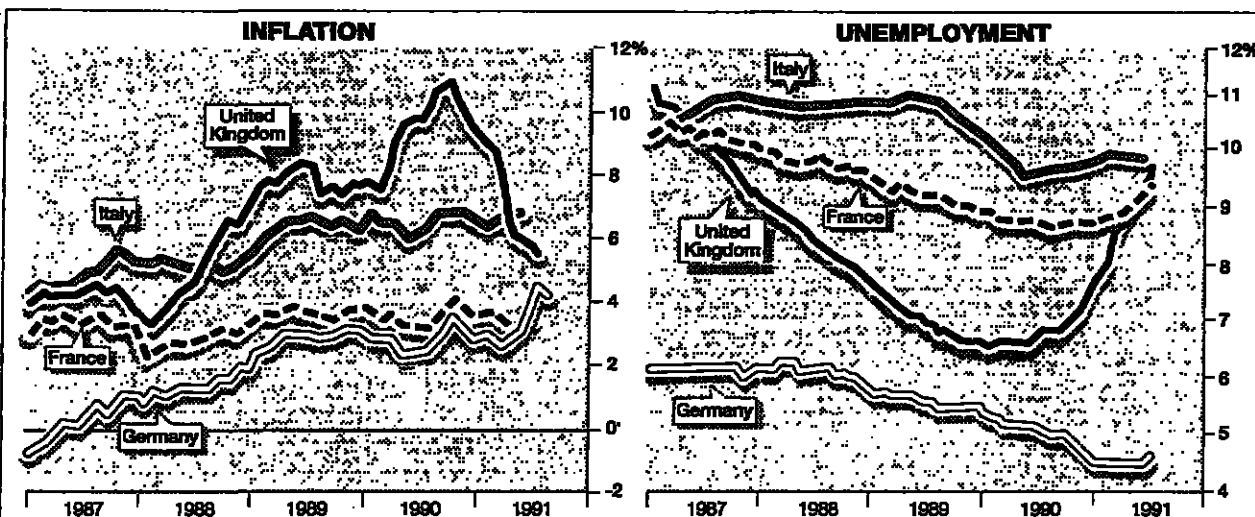
Weinstock, other potential partners may prove a good deal less friendly than they seem. Now that the rights issue has been approved, the nil-paid rights will be quoted from this morning. The City will be watching eagerly to see who, if anyone, buys them.

Act needed

Should any of the parties have room for a small promise in their electoral programmes, they might take up a suggestion from the address made by Alistair Neill yesterday as president of the Faculty of Actuaries in Scotland. Law adapted from rules for private trusts is no longer adequate as a framework for pension funds vital to millions. Rights and responsibilities are unclear. The Imperial Tobacco case exposed the simple but unanswered question of who owns pension fund surpluses. The Scargill judgment appeared to rule out morality in investment. Mr Neill argues that a separate Pension Act is needed to resolve such pension fund issues. He is right.

Economists' jury is still out on impact of ERM membership

Britain's first year in Europe's exchange-rate mechanism has confounded optimists and pessimists alike. Anatole Kaletsky reports



FINANCIAL markets opened in a state of high excitement a year ago today, when Britain entered the European exchange-rate mechanism.

Most currency dealers were confident that sterling would shoot straight to the top of the ERM in its first days of membership. No less an authority than Professor Sir Alan Walters, Margaret Thatcher's economic Svengali, had repeatedly predicted the pound would rapidly hit its ERM ceiling, alongside the Spanish peseta, because of the stratospheric interest rates on offer in both currencies.

In line with this conventional wisdom, the main worry in the Treasury and the Bank of England as Britain plunged into the new world of semi-fixed exchange rates was that interest rates would have to be cut too quickly for the economy's good.

Needless to say, the economics profession was divided. A substantial minority predicted an opposite disaster. Sterling would fall to its floor of DM2.78, forcing the government either to raise interest rates even further or to beat a humiliating retreat and devalue the pound's central rate. The ERM experiment would turn into a fiasco like James Callaghan's membership of the European currency "snake".

In the event, the first year in the ERM has confounded pessimists and optimists alike.

With hindsight, many of the realities of ERM membership were foreshadowed by the first day of foreign exchange trading. The pound never rose

anywhere near Sir Alan's theoretical ceiling of DM3.13; in fact it fell back below DM3 after just a few hours in Tokyo and was never again seen above that level.

The apparent failure of the "Walters effect" — as investors called the theory that high interest currencies automatically rise to the top of the ERM — nonplussed the markets, disappointed traders and sent sterling reeling back towards its central rate of DM2.95. But then the pound stabilised. The first day's gyrations set the tone for the rest of

'The interest rate cut on February 13 was the turning point for Britain'

the year. Sterling remained under pressure, but the market never came anywhere near to challenging its lower limit of DM2.78.

For the Treasury, however, the pound's inability to rise above its central rate was a big embarrassment. So much so that Norman Lamont, in one of his first speeches as Chancellor, made the mistake of seeming to rule out a cut in interest rates as long as the pound remained below DM2.95.

As any trader knows, a finance minister's worst mistake is to offer speculators such neat targets. After the Chancellor's statement, ster-

ling remained well below its central rate as speculators reasoned that any rise above DM2.95 would bring an immediate cut in interest rates.

This cat and mouse game continued for four months, until February 13, when Mr Lamont finally plucked up courage and cut base rates by half a point to 13½ per cent, despite the fact that sterling was well below its central parity, at DM2.8950.

By pure coincidence, the first interest-rate cut of the ERM era came within hours of *The Times* publishing a letter from Sir Alan and five other Thatcherite economists, which warned of the possibility of a 1930s-style depression if interest rates were not immediately cut. To make matters worse, the timing of Mr Lamont's decision made British policy appear to be following a lead not only from the Bundesbank, but from the Bank of Spain.

But for all its embarrassing political connotations, the interest rate cut on February 13 was the turning point in Britain's first year in the ERM. Instead of falling, sterling rose marginally against the mark, partly because the mark itself was suddenly losing favour in comparison with a grossly undervalued American dollar in the wake of the Gulf war.

Having survived their first tussle with the currency markets, officials in the Treasury and the Bank of England rediscovered their confidence.

The way was clear for the series of six further half-point cuts that brought British in-

terest rates down to 10½ per cent last month.

While these reductions came too late to save the country from the second deepest and longest recession since the second world war, they are paving the way for a gradual economic convalescence.

Thus, the question worth asking now is not whether ERM membership prolonged the recession — which it almost certainly did by delaying interest-rate cuts for the critical four months between last October and February — but whether it will promote

'The question is whether ERM membership will promote recovery in the long term'

recovery and better economic performance in the long term.

If ERM membership turns out to be the foundation for adequate growth with low inflation, as all three political parties and most of the business community believe, then the hardships of an extra few months of recession will have been worth enduring. But unfortunately, there is no evidence from experience for the widespread view that ERM membership will assure Britain of low inflation or German-style prosperity.

The charts tell the story. Since 1987, when the ERM was transformed from a sys-

tem of managed currency floating into one of rigidly fixed exchange rates, its performance has been unimpressive on inflation and unemployment.

The much-vaunted convergence of inflation rates between Germany and the other core ERM countries has been due entirely to higher inflation in Germany, rather than lower inflation in France — and Germany's inflation began to accelerate well before the recent unification surge.

Inflation in Italy, the only other ERM country comparable to Britain in size and economic structure, has not benefited at all from ERM membership. Its inflation has remained almost unchanged between 5½ and 6½ per cent for the past four years. And the latest IMF forecasts for Italy show no further progress — inflation there will still be 5.8 per cent at the end of 1992, compared with 2.9 per cent in both Germany and France.

Ironically, it is in terms of unemployment that the evidence for ERM-induced convergence appears to be greater. Italy and France have both learned to accept unemployment rates of 9 to 10 per cent as a permanent fact of life. According to most forecasts, that is where British unemployment will settle in the years ahead after rising even higher in 1992.

As economists who rebelled against the pre-war gold standard were well aware, high unemployment is the clearest symptom, and the most important cost, of an overvalued exchange rate.

Journalist's journeys

A YEAR after disappearing from the London scene, Desmond Quigley, financial journalist turned City PR man, has found a way of combining his talents. He is the newly appointed editor of *PR Week*, a journal for which he has considerable plans. "It will become much more heavyweight," says Quigley, who has worked for *The Times*, the *Financial Times* and *Financial Weekly*, and was a senior figure at Dewe Rogerson, the City PR firm, until he left last October. Notable City contacts include Professor Sir Roland Smith, whom he advised during Tiny Rowland's tussles with House of Fraser in the early Eighties. He has spent the past 12 months jetting between America, Britain and France.

Racy image

FORGET the Porsche. The new status symbol for the fashion-conscious City gent will surely be the Nineties

THE TIMES CITY DIARY

version of the Ford GT 40, which in its original form won the 24-hour Le Mans race a record four times in the Sixties. GT Developments of Poole, Dorset, which still



"As if builders don't have enough problems."

makes the original version in kit form for a mere £27,000, is now seeking financial backing for an updated design. With a five-litre capacity and capable of 200 mph, it will cost £240,000. The price pales into insignificance, however, when compared with the £8 million paid earlier this year for the GT 40 that won Le Mans in 1968 and 1969.

WHAT does Ian Hay Davison, chairman of Storehouse, have in common with Elizabeth Taylor? They both shop at Habitat. Miss Taylor recently bought a double bed from Habitat in Beverly Hills, which is part of the Storehouse group. Davison was in LA last week to open a new Habitat store. He did not stay for the wedding.

Cheque check

THERE was a gasp of surprise in the offices of Datalogic Ltd,

the computer software subsidiary of Raytheon, yesterday morning when they saw a picture in *The Times* of a forged Nigerian cheque, apparently made out to them. Happily though, we are able to confirm that Datalogic Ltd has no connection with the recipient of the cheque, and that when the former company received a letter from the Nigerian fraudsters last summer, it sent it straight to Scotland Yard.

Oil team moves

ONE of the City's most respected oil and gas teams has moved again. Arthur Andersen, the accountant, has bought James Capel's petroleum services team. Capel took over the team from ML Petroleum Services in 1983. ML was set up by Martin Lovegrove, who left Capel for Kleinwort Benson in June last

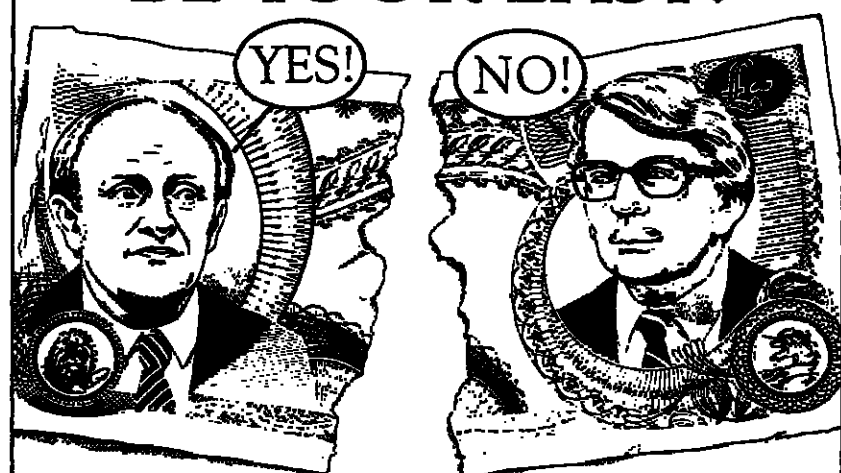
year. Lovegrove says: "The service became a lot more glossy after Capel took over, but stagnated over the last year or so." Andersen was up against several bidders. Those on the move include James Searies, Tim Shingler and Juliet Overend.

Horse play

NEARLY 1,000 City souls flocked to Dunsfold Ryse in Surrey this weekend for the third annual Horseless Horse Trials. They gathered on the 150 acre country estate of Richard Pollen, the former Capel Cure Myers dealer who branched into City PR and now runs his own investor relations company. The hordes tackled a four-and-a-half mile course that ended with them leaping over 20 fences in a horseless re-run of the Grand National. Teams included the Fimbra Filles, the Nationwide Nags and the Dark Horses from Lloyd's. Last year the event raised more than £65,000 for Men-cap and the organisers hope to repeat the success.

JON ASHWORTH

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[illegible]

463	325	181	478	609	23.6	4.3	19.3
464	326	182	479	610	23.7	4.3	19.4
465	327	183	480	611	23.8	4.3	19.5
466	328	184	481	612	23.9	4.3	19.6
467	329	185	482	613	24.0	4.3	19.7
468	330	186	483	614	24.1	4.3	19.8
469	331	187	484	615	24.2	4.3	19.9
470	332	188	485	616	24.3	4.3	20.0
471	333	189	486	617	24.4	4.3	20.1
472	334	190	487	618	24.5	4.3	20.2
473	335	191	488	619	24.6	4.3	20.3
474	336	192	489	620	24.7	4.3	20.4
475	337	193	490	621	24.8	4.3	20.5
476	338	194	491	622	24.9	4.3	20.6
477	339	195	492	623	25.0	4.3	20.7
478	340	196	493	624	25.1	4.3	20.8
479	341	197	494	625	25.2	4.3	20.9
480	342	198	495	626	25.3	4.3	21.0
481	343	199	496	627	25.4	4.3	21.1
482	344	200	497	628	25.5	4.3	21.2
483	345	201	498	629	25.6	4.3	21.3
484	346	202	499	630	25.7	4.3	21.4
485	347	203	500	631	25.8	4.3	21.5
486	348	204	501	632	25.9	4.3	21.6
487	349	205	502	633	26.0	4.3	21.7
488	350	206	503	634	26.1	4.3	21.8
489	351	207	504	635	26.2	4.3	21.9
490	352	208	505	636	26.3	4.3	22.0
491	353	209	506	637	26.4	4.3	22.1
492	354	210	507	638	26.5	4.3	22.2
493	355	211	508	639	26.6	4.3	22.3
494	356	212	509	640	26.7	4.3	22.4
495	357	213	510	641	26.8	4.3	22.5
496	358	214	511	642	26.9	4.3	22.6
497	359	215	512	643	27.0	4.3	22.7
498	360	216	513	644	27.1	4.3	22.8
499	361	217	514	645	27.2	4.3	22.9
500	362	218	515	646	27.3	4.3	23.0
501	363	219	516	647	27.4	4.3	23.1
502	364	220	517	648	27.5	4.3	23.2
503	365	221	518	649	27.6	4.3	23.3
504	366	222	519	650	27.7	4.3	23.4
505	367	223	520	651	27.8	4.3	23.5
506	368	224	521	652	27.9	4.3	23.6
507	369	225	522	653	28.0	4.3	23.7
508	370	226	523	654	28.1	4.3	23.8
509	371	227	524	655	28.2	4.3	23.9
510	372	228	525	656	28.3	4.3	24.0
511	373	229	526	657	28.4	4.3	24.1
512	374	230	527	658	28.5	4.3	24.2
513	375	231	528	659	28.6	4.3	24.3
514	376	232	529	660	28.7	4.3	24.4
515	377	233	530	661	28.8	4.3	24.5
516	378	234	531	662	28.9	4.3	24.6
517	379	235	532	663	29.0	4.3	24.7
518	380	236	533	664	29.1	4.3	24.8
519	381	237	534	665	29.2	4.3	24.9
520	382	238	535	666	29.3	4.3	25.0
521	383	239	536	667	29.4	4.3	25.1
522	384	240	537	668	29.5	4.3	25.2
523	385	241	538	669	29.6	4.3	25.3
524	386	242	539	670	29.7	4.3	25.4
525	387	243	540	671	29.8	4.3	25.5
526	388	244	541	672	29.9	4.3	25.6
527	389	245	542	673	30.0	4.3	25.7
528	390	246	543	674	30.1	4.3	25.8
529	391	247	544	675	30.2	4.3	25.9
530	392	248	545	676	30.3	4.3	26.0
531	393	249	546	677	30.4	4.3	26.1
532	394	250	547	678	30.5	4.3	26.2
533	395	251	548	679	30.6	4.3	26.3
534	396	252	549	680	30.7	4.3	26.4
535	397	253	550	681	30.8	4.3	26.5
536	398	254	551	682	30.9	4.3	26.6
537	399	255	552	683	31.0	4.3	26.7
538	400	256	553	684	31.1	4.3	26.8
539	401	257	554	685	31.2	4.3	26.9
540	402	258	555	686	31.3	4.3	27.0
541	403	259	556	687	31.4	4.3	27.1
542	404	260	557	688	31.5	4.3	27.2
543	405	261	558	689	31.6	4.3	27.3
544	406	262	559	690	31.7	4.3	27.4
545	407	263	560	691	31.8	4.3	27.5
546	408	264	561	692	31.9	4.3	27.6
547	409	265	562	693	32.0	4.3	27.7
548	410	266	563	694	32.1	4.3	27.8
549	411	267	564	695	32.2	4.3	27.9
550	412	268	565	696	32.3	4.3	28.0
551	413	269	566	697	32.4	4.3	28.1
552	414	270	567	698	32.5	4.3	28.2
553	415	271	568	699	32.6	4.3	28.3
554	416	272	569	700	32.7	4.3	28.4
555	417	273	570	701	32.8	4.3	28.5
556	418	274	571	702	32.9	4.3	28.6
557	419	275	572	703	33.0	4.3	28.7
558	420	276	573	704	33.1	4.3	28.8
559	421	277	574	705	33.2	4.3	28.9
560	422	278	575	706	33.3	4.3	29.0
561	423	279	576	707	33.4	4.3	29.1
562	424	280	577	708	33.5	4.3	29.2
563	425	281	578	709	33.6	4.3	29.3
564	426	282	579	710	33.7	4.3	29.4
565	427	283	580	711	33.8	4.3	29.5
566	428	284	581	712	33.9	4.3	29.6
567	429	285	582	713	34.0	4.3	29.7
568	430	286	583	714	34.1	4.3	29.8
569	431	287	584	715	34.2	4.3	29.9
570	432	288	585	716	34.3	4.3	30.0
571	433	289	586	717	34.4	4.3	30.1
572	434	290	587	718	34.5	4.3	30.2
573	435	291	588	719	34.6	4.3	30.3
574	436	292	589	720	34.7	4.3	30.4
575	437	293	590	721	34.8	4.3	30.5
576	438	294	591	722	34.9	4.3	30.6
577	439	295	592	723	35.0	4.3	30.7
578	440	296	593	724	35.1	4.3	30.8
579	441	297	594	725	35.2	4.3	30.9
580	442	298	595	726	35.3	4.3	31.0
581	443	299	596	727	35.4	4.3	31.1
582	444	300	597	728	35.5	4.3	31.2
583	445	301	598	729	35.6	4.3	31.3
584	446	302	599	730	35.7	4.3	31.4
585	447	303	600	731	35.8	4.3	31.5
586	448	304	601	732	35.9	4.3	31.6
587	449	305	602	733	36.0	4.3	31.7
588	450	306	603	734	36.1	4.3	31.8
589	451	307	604	735	36.2	4.3	31.9
590	452	308	605	736	36.3	4.3	32.0
591	453	309	606	737	36.4	4.3	32.1
592	454	310	607	738	36.5	4.3	32.2
593	455	311	608	739	36.6	4.3	32.3
594	456	312	609	740	36.7	4.3	32.4
595	457	313	610	741	36.8	4.3	32.5
596	458	314	611	742	36.9	4.3	32.6
597	459	315	612	743	37.0	4.3	32.7
598	460	316	613	744	37.1	4.3	32.8
599	461	317	614	745	37.2	4.3	32.9
600	462	318	615	746	37.3	4.3	33.0
601	463	319	616	747	37.4	4.3	33.1
602	464	320	617	748	37.5	4.3	33.2
603	465	321	618	749	37.6	4.3	33.3
604	466	322	619	750	37.7	4.3	33.4
605	467	323	620	751	37.8	4.3	33.5
606	468	324	621	752	37.9	4.3	33.6
607	469	325	622	753	38.0	4.3	33.7
608	470	326	623	754	38.1	4.3	33.8
609	471	327	624	755	38.2	4.3	33.9
610	472	328	625	756	38.3	4.3	34.0
611	473	329	626	757	38.4	4.3	34.1
612	474	330	627	758	38.5	4.3	34.2
613	475	331	628	759	38.6	4.3	34.3
614	476	332	629	760	38.7	4.3	34.4
615	477	333	630	761	38.8	4.3	34.5
616	478	334	631	762	38.9	4.3	34.6
617	479	335	632	763	39.0	4.3	34.7
618	480	336	633	764	39.1	4.3	34.8
619	481	337	634	765	39.2	4.3	34.9
620	482	338	635	766	39.3	4.3	35.0
621	483	339	636	767	39.4	4.3	35.1
622	484	340	637	768	39.5	4.3	35.2
623	485	341	638	769	39.6	4.3	35.3
624	486	342	639	770	39.7	4.3	35.4
625	487	343	640	771	39.8	4.3	35.5
626	488	344	641	772	39.9	4.3	35.6
627	489	345	642	773	40.0	4.3	35.7
628	490	346	643	774	40.1	4.3	35.8
629	491	347	644	775	40.2	4.3	35.9
630	492	348	645	776	40.3	4.3	36.0
631	493	349	646	777	40.4	4.3	36.1
632	494	350	647	778	40.5	4.3	36.2
633	495	351	648	779	40.6	4.3	36.3
634	496	352	649	780	40.7	4.3	36.4
635	497	353	650	781	40.8	4.3	36.5
636	498	354	651	782	40.9	4.3	36.6
637	499	355	652	783	41.0	4.3	36.7
638	500	356	653	784	41.1	4.3	36.8
639	501	357	654	785	41.2	4.3	3

130	43	Estates Sea	125	135	5.0	3.8
145	60	Estates Sea	140	148	-1	5.3
150	65	Estates Sea	150	158	-1	5.3
155	70	Estates Sea	160	168	-1	5.3
160	75	Estates Sea	170	178	-1	5.3
165	80	Estates Sea	180	188	-1	5.3
170	85	Estates Sea	190	198	-1	5.3
175	90	Estates Sea	200	208	-1	5.3
180	95	Estates Sea	210	218	-1	5.3
185	100	Estates Sea	220	228	-1	5.3
190	105	Estates Sea	230	238	-1	5.3
195	110	Estates Sea	240	248	-1	5.3
200	115	Estates Sea	250	258	-1	5.3
205	120	Estates Sea	260	268	-1	5.3
210	125	Estates Sea	270	278	-1	5.3
215	130	Estates Sea	280	288	-1	5.3
220	135	Estates Sea	290	298	-1	5.3
225	140	Estates Sea	300	308	-1	5.3
230	145	Estates Sea	310	318	-1	5.3
235	150	Estates Sea	320	328	-1	5.3
240	155	Estates Sea	330	338	-1	5.3
245	160	Estates Sea	340	348	-1	5.3
250	165	Estates Sea	350	358	-1	5.3
255	170	Estates Sea	360	368	-1	5.3
260	175	Estates Sea	370	378	-1	5.3
265	180	Estates Sea	380	388	-1	5.3
270	185	Estates Sea	390	398	-1	5.3
275	190	Estates Sea	400	408	-1	5.3
280	195	Estates Sea	410	418	-1	5.3
285	200	Estates Sea	420	428	-1	5.3
290	205	Estates Sea	430	438	-1	5.3
295	210	Estates Sea	440	448	-1	5.3
300	215	Estates Sea	450	458	-1	5.3
305	220	Estates Sea	460	468	-1	5.3
310	225	Estates Sea	470	478	-1	5.3
315	230	Estates Sea	480	488	-1	5.3
320	235	Estates Sea	490	498	-1	5.3
325	240	Estates Sea	500	508	-1	5.3
330	245	Estates Sea	510	518	-1	5.3
335	250	Estates Sea	520	528	-1	5.3
340	255	Estates Sea	530	538	-1	5.3
345	260	Estates Sea	540	548	-1	5.3
350	265	Estates Sea	550	558	-1	5.3
355	270	Estates Sea	560	568	-1	5.3
360	275	Estates Sea	570	578	-1	5.3
365	280	Estates Sea	580	588	-1	5.3
370	285	Estates Sea	590	598	-1	5.3
375	290	Estates Sea	600	608	-1	5.3
380	295	Estates Sea	610	618	-1	5.3
385	300	Estates Sea	620	628	-1	5.3
390	305	Estates Sea	630	638	-1	5.3
395	310	Estates Sea	640	648	-1	5.3
400	315	Estates Sea	650	658	-1	5.3
405	320	Estates Sea	660	668	-1	5.3
410	325	Estates Sea	670	678	-1	5.3
415	330	Estates Sea	680	688	-1	5.3
420	335	Estates Sea	690	698	-1	5.3
425	340	Estates Sea	700	708	-1	5.3
430	345	Estates Sea	710	718	-1	5.3
435	350	Estates Sea	720	728	-1	5.3
440	355	Estates Sea	730	738	-1	5.3
445	360	Estates Sea	740	748	-1	5.3
450	365	Estates Sea	750	758	-1	5.3
455	370	Estates Sea	760	768	-1	5.3
460	375	Estates Sea	770	778	-1	5.3
465	380	Estates Sea	780	788	-1	5.3
470	385	Estates Sea	790	798	-1	5.3
475	390	Estates Sea	800	808	-1	5.3
480	395	Estates Sea	810	818	-1	5.3
485	400	Estates Sea	820	828	-1	5.3
490	405	Estates Sea	830	838	-1	5.3
495	410	Estates Sea	840	848	-1	5.3
500	415	Estates Sea	850	858	-1	5.3
505	420	Estates Sea	860	868	-1	5.3
510	425	Estates Sea	870	878	-1	5.3
515	430	Estates Sea	880	888	-1	5.3
520	435	Estates Sea	890	898	-1	5.3
525	440	Estates Sea	900	908	-1	5.3
530	445	Estates Sea	910	918	-1	5.3
535	450	Estates Sea	920	928	-1	5.3
540	455	Estates Sea	930	938	-1	5.3
545	460	Estates Sea	940	948	-1	5.3
550	465	Estates Sea	950	958	-1	5.3
555	470	Estates Sea	960	968	-1	5.3
560	475	Estates Sea	970	978	-1	5.3
565	480	Estates Sea	980	988	-1	5.3
570	485	Estates Sea	990	998	-1	5.3
575	490	Estates Sea	1000	1008	-1	5.3
580	495	Estates Sea	1010	1018	-1	5.3
585	500	Estates Sea	1020	1028	-1	5.3
590	505	Estates Sea	1030	1038	-1	5.3
595	510	Estates Sea	1040	1048	-1	5.3
600	515	Estates Sea	1050	1058	-1	5.3
605	520	Estates Sea	1060	1068	-1	5.3
610	525	Estates Sea	1070	1078	-1	5.3
615	530	Estates Sea	1080	1088	-1	5.3
620	535	Estates Sea	1090	1098	-1	5.3
625	540	Estates Sea	1100	1108	-1	5.3
630	545	Estates Sea	1110	1118	-1	5.3
635	550	Estates Sea	1120	1128	-1	5.3
640	555	Estates Sea	1130	1138	-1	5.3
645	560	Estates Sea	1140	1148	-1	5.3
650	565	Estates Sea	1150	1158	-1	5.3
655	570	Estates Sea	1160	1168	-1	5.3
660	575	Estates Sea	1170	1178	-1	5.3
665	580	Estates Sea	1180	1188	-1	5.3
670	585	Estates Sea	1190	1198	-1	5.3
675	590	Estates Sea	1200	1208	-1	5.3
680	595	Estates Sea	1210	1218	-1	5.3
685	600	Estates Sea	1220	1228	-1	5.3
690	605	Estates Sea	1230	1238	-1	5.3
695	610	Estates Sea	1240	1248	-1	5.3
700	615	Estates Sea	1250	1258	-1	5.3
705	620	Estates Sea	1260	1268	-1	5.3
710	625	Estates Sea	1270	1278	-1	5.3
715	630	Estates Sea	1280	1288	-1	5.3
720	635	Estates Sea	1290	1298	-1	5.3
725	640	Estates Sea	1300	1308	-1	5.3
730	645	Estates Sea	1310	1318	-1	5.3
735	650	Estates Sea	1320	1328	-1	5.3
740	655	Estates Sea	1330	1338	-1	5.3
745	660	Estates Sea	1340	1348	-1	5.3
750	665	Estates Sea	1350	1358	-1	5.3
755	670	Estates Sea	1360	1368	-1	5.3
760	675	Estates Sea	1370	1378	-1	5.3
765	680	Estates Sea	1380	1388	-1	5.3
770	685	Estates Sea	1390	1398	-1	5.3
775	690	Estates Sea	1400	1408	-1	5.3
780	695	Estates Sea	1410	1418	-1	5.3
785	700	Estates Sea	1420	1428	-1	5.3
790	705	Estates Sea	1430	1438	-1	5.3
795	710	Estates Sea	1440	1448	-1	5.3
800	715	Estates Sea	1450	1458	-1	5.3
805	720	Estates Sea	1460	1468	-1	5.3
810	725	Estates Sea	1470	1478	-1	5.3
815	730	Estates Sea	1480	1488	-1	5.3
820	735	Estates Sea	1490	1498	-1	5.3
825	740	Estates Sea	1500	1508	-1	5.3
830	745	Estates Sea	1510	1518	-1	5.3
835	750	Estates Sea	1520	1528	-1	5.3
840	755	Estates Sea	1530	1538	-1	5.3
845	760	Estates Sea	1540	1548	-1	5.3
850	765	Estates Sea	1550	1558	-1	5.3
855	770	Estates Sea	1560	1568	-1	5.3
860	775	Estates Sea	1570	1578	-1	5.3
865	780	Estates Sea	1580	1588	-1	5.3
870	785	Estates Sea	1590	1598	-1	5.3
875	790	Estates Sea	1600	1608	-1	5.3
880	795	Estates Sea	1610	1618	-1	5.3
885	800	Estates Sea	1620	1628	-1	5.3
890	805	Estates Sea	1630	1638	-1	5.3
895	810	Estates Sea	1640	1648	-1	5.3
900	815	Estates Sea	1650	1658	-1	5.3
905	820	Estates Sea	1660	1668	-1	5.3
910	825	Estates Sea	1670	1678	-1	5.3
915	830	Estates Sea	1680	1688	-1	5.3
920	835	Estates Sea	1690	1698	-1	5.3
925	840	Estates Sea	1700	1708	-1	5.3
930	845	Estates Sea	1710	1718	-1	5.3
935	850	Estates Sea	1720	1728	-1	5.3
940	855	Estates Sea	1730	1738	-1	5.3
945	860	Estates Sea	1740	1748	-1	5.3
950	865	Estates Sea	1750	1758	-1	5.3
955	870	Estates Sea	1760	1768	-1	5.3
960	875	Estates Sea	1770	1778	-1	5.3
965	880	Estates Sea	1780	1788	-1	5.3
970	885	Estates Sea	1790	1798	-1	5.3
975	890	Estates Sea	1800	1808	-1	5.3
980	895	Estates Sea	1810	1818	-1	5.3
985	900	Estates Sea	1820	1828	-1	5.3
990	905	Estates Sea	1830	1838	-1	5.3
995	910	Estates Sea	1840	1848	-1	5.3
1000	915	Estates Sea	1850	1858	-1	5.3
1005	920	Estates Sea	1860	1868	-1	5.3
1010	925	Estates Sea	1870	1878	-1	5.3
1015	930	Estates Sea	1880	1888	-1	5.3
1020	935	Estates Sea	1890	1898	-1	5.3
1025	940	Estates Sea	1900	1908	-1	5.3
1030	945	Estates Sea	1910	1918	-1	5.3
1035	950	Estates Sea	1920	1928	-1	5.3
1040	955	Estates Sea	1930	1938	-1	5.3
1045	960	Estates Sea	1940	1948	-1	5.3
1050	965	Estates Sea	1950	1958	-1	5.3
1055	970	Estates Sea	1960	1968	-1	5.3
1060	975	Estates Sea	1970	1978	-1	5.3
1065	980	Estates Sea	1980	1988	-1	5.3
1070	985	Estates Sea	1990	1998	-1	5.3
1075	990	Estates Sea	2000	2008	-1	5.3
1080	995	Estates Sea	2010	2018	-1	5.3
1085	1000	Estates Sea	2020	2028	-1	5.3
1090	1005	Estates Sea	2030	2038	-1	5.3
1095	1010	Estates Sea	2040	2048	-1	5.3
1100	1015	Estates Sea	2050	2058	-1	5.3
1105	1020	Estates Sea	2060	2068	-1	5.3
1110	1025	Estates Sea	2070	2078	-1	5.3
1115	1030	Estates Sea	2080	2088	-1	5.3
1120	1035	Estates Sea	2090	2098	-1	5.3
1125	1040	Estates Sea	2100	2108	-1	5.3
1130	1045	Estates Sea	2110	2118	-1	5.3
1135	1050	Estates Sea	2120	2128	-1	5.3
1140	1055	Estates Sea	2130	2138	-1	5.3
1145	1060	Estates Sea	2140	2148	-1	5.3
1150	1065	Estates Sea	2150	2158	-1	5.3
1155	1070	Estates Sea	2160	2168	-1	5.3
1160	1075	Estates Sea	2170	2178	-1	5.3
1165	1080	Estates Sea	2180	2188	-1	5.3
1170	1085	Estates Sea	2190	2198	-1	5.3
1175	1090	Estates Sea	2200	2208	-1	5.3
1180	1095	Estates Sea				

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

88	Freder (Austria)	49	53	-	-	-	-
89	Gabriel	927	127	-	11.2	8.6	8.8
90	Georg (Poland)	17	-	0.7	7.4	7.4	-
91	Gert	10	-	-	-	-	-
92	Grigori	10	-	-	-	-	-
93	Harold (S)	85	+14	-	3.5	3.4	-
94	James	374	371	+1	16.0	12.3	12.3
95	John	10	-	-	-	-	-
96	Joseph	49	53	-	6.1	6.2	-
97	Lauri	10	-	-	5.4	-	-
98	Leif	30	85	-	3.3	3.5	-
99	Leif "Punk" N	90	91	-	4.8	5.9	12.6
100	Leif	27	-	-	-	-	-
101	Michael	44	85	-	1.6	8.2	16.1
102	Michael	27	-	-	-	-	-
103	Shirley	44	85	-	1.6	8.2	16.1
104	Shirley	27	-	-	-	-	-
105	Shirley	44	85	-	1.6	8.2	16.1
106	Shirley	27	-	-	-	-	-
107	Shirley	44	85	-	1.6	8.2	16.1
108	Shirley	27	-	-	-	-	-
109	Shirley	44	85	-	1.6	8.2	16.1
110	Shirley	27	-	-	-	-	-
111	Shirley	44	85	-	1.6	8.2	16.1
112	Shirley	27	-	-	-	-	-
113	Shirley	44	85	-	1.6	8.2	16.1
114	Shirley	27	-	-	-	-	-
115	Shirley	44	85	-	1.6	8.2	16.1
116	Shirley	27	-	-	-	-	-
117	Shirley	44	8				

TOBACCOS

772	529	547	946	553	-13	43.7	9.7	23.2
716	635	Passenger T	174	116	-4	54.7	2.2	14.8
TRANSPORT								
404	167	Aeros Bt Parts	276	262	-5	19.1	2.7	17.2
427	326	Boats	491	463	-5	17.7	1.7	12.2
430	335	Caravans	461	443	-5	17.8	6.5	16.6
437	273	Camper (H)	250	225	-5	10.1	4.8	10.9
440	335	Caravans	250	225	-5	10.1	4.8	10.9
441	335	Caravans	250	225	-5	10.1	4.8	10.9
442	335	Caravans	250	225	-5	10.1	4.8	10.9
443	335	Caravans	250	225	-5	10.1	4.8	10.9
444	335	Caravans	250	225	-5	10.1	4.8	10.9
445	335	Caravans	250	225	-5	10.1	4.8	10.9
446	335	Caravans	250	225	-5	10.1	4.8	10.9
447	335	Caravans	250	225	-5	10.1	4.8	10.9
448	335	Caravans	250	225	-5	10.1	4.8	10.9
449	335	Caravans	250	225	-5	10.1	4.8	10.9
450	335	Caravans	250	225	-5	10.1	4.8	10.9
451	335	Caravans	250	225	-5	10.1	4.8	10.9
452	335	Caravans	250	225	-5	10.1	4.8	10.9
453	335	Caravans	250	225	-5	10.1	4.8	10.9
454	335	Caravans	250	225	-5	10.1	4.8	10.9
455	335	Caravans	250	225	-5	10.1	4.8	10.9
456	335	Caravans	250	225	-5	10.1	4.8	10.9
457	335	Caravans	250	225	-5	10.1	4.8	10.9
458	335	Caravans	250	225	-5	10.1	4.8	10.9
459	335	Caravans	250	225	-5	10.1	4.8	10.9
460	335	Caravans	250	225	-5	10.1	4.8	10.9
461	335	Caravans	250	225	-5	10.1	4.8	10.9
462	335	Caravans	250	225	-5	10.1	4.8	10.9
463	335	Caravans	250	225	-5	10.1	4.8	10.9
464	335	Caravans	250	225	-5	10.1	4.8	10.9
465	335	Caravans	250	225	-5	10.1	4.8	10.9
466	335	Caravans	250	225	-5	10.1	4.8	10.9
467	335	Caravans	250	225	-5	10.1	4.8	10.9
468	335	Caravans	250	225	-5	10.1	4.8	10.9
469	335	Caravans	250	225	-5	10.1	4.8	10.9
470	335	Caravans	250	225	-5	10.1	4.8	10.9
471	335	Caravans	250	225	-5	10.1	4.8	10.9
472	335	Caravans	250	225	-5	10.1	4.8	10.9
473	335	Caravans	250	225	-5	10.1	4.8	10.9
474	335	Caravans	250	225	-5	10.1	4.8	10.9
475	335	Caravans	250	225	-5	10.1	4.8	10.9
476	335	Caravans	250	225	-5	10.1	4.8	10.9
477	335	Caravans	250	225	-5	10.1	4.8	10.9
478	335	Caravans	250	225	-5	10.1	4.8	10.9
479	335	Caravans	250	225	-5	10.1	4.8	10.9
480	335	Caravans	250	225	-5	10.1	4.8	10.9
481	335	Caravans	250	225	-5	10.1	4.8	10.9
482	335	Caravans	250	225	-5	10.1	4.8	10.9
483	335	Caravans	250	225	-5	10.1	4.8	10.9
484	335	Caravans	250	225	-5	10.1	4.8	10.9
485	335	Caravans	250	225	-5	10.1	4.8	10.

343	110	WFC	216	208	-1	15.0	3.3	15.9
345	109	Worcester	357	382	+25	19.0	3.5	19.4
346	107	Worcester	357	382	+25	19.0	3.5	19.4
347	105	Worcester	357	382	+25	19.0	3.5	19.4
348	104	Worcester	357	382	+25	19.0	3.5	19.4
349	103	Worcester	357	382	+25	19.0	3.5	19.4
350	102	Worcester	357	382	+25	19.0	3.5	19.4
351	101	Worcester	357	382	+25	19.0	3.5	19.4
352	100	Worcester	357	382	+25	19.0	3.5	19.4
353	99	Worcester	357	382	+25	19.0	3.5	19.4
354	98	Worcester	357	382	+25	19.0	3.5	19.4
355	97	Worcester	357	382	+25	19.0	3.5	19.4
356	96	Worcester	357	382	+25	19.0	3.5	19.4
357	95	Worcester	357	382	+25	19.0	3.5	19.4
358	94	Worcester	357	382	+25	19.0	3.5	19.4
359	93	Worcester	357	382	+25	19.0	3.5	19.4
360	92	Worcester	357	382	+25	19.0	3.5	19.4
361	91	Worcester	357	382	+25	19.0	3.5	19.4
362	90	Worcester	357	382	+25	19.0	3.5	19.4
363	89	Worcester	357	382	+25	19.0	3.5	19.4
364	88	Worcester	357	382	+25	19.0	3.5	19.4
365	87	Worcester	357	382	+25	19.0	3.5	19.4
366	86	Worcester	357	382	+25	19.0	3.5	19.4
367	85	Worcester	357	382	+25	19.0	3.5	19.4
368	84	Worcester	357	382	+25	19.0	3.5	19.4
369	83	Worcester	357	382	+25	19.0	3.5	19.4
370	82	Worcester	357	382	+25	19.0	3.5	19.4
371	81	Worcester	357	382	+25	19.0	3.5	19.4
372	80	Worcester	357	382	+25	19.0	3.5	19.4
373	79	Worcester	357	382	+25	19.0	3.5	19.4
374	78	Worcester	357	382	+25	19.0	3.5	19.4
375	77	Worcester	357	382	+25	19.0	3.5	19.4
376	76	Worcester	357	382	+25	19.0	3.5	19.4
377	75	Worcester	357	382	+25	19.0	3.5	19.4
378	74	Worcester	357	382	+25	19.0	3.5	19.4
379	73	Worcester	357	382	+25	19.0	3.5	19.4
380	72	Worcester	357	382	+25	19.0	3.5	19.4
381	71	Worcester	357	382	+25	19.0	3.5	19.4
382	70	Worcester	357	382	+25	19.0	3.5	19.4
383	69	Worcester	357	382	+25	19.0	3.5	19.4
384	68	Worcester	357	382	+25	19.0	3.5	19.4
385	67	Worcester	357	382	+25	19.0	3.5	19.4
386	66	Worcester	357	382	+25	19.0	3.5	19.4
387	65	Worcester	357	382	+25	19.0	3.5	19.4
388	64	Worcester	357	382	+25	19.0	3.5	19.4
389	63	Worcester	357	382	+25	19.0	3.5	19.4
390	62	Worcester	357	382	+25	19.0	3.5	19.4
391	61	Worcester	357	382	+25	19.0	3.5	19.4
392	60	Worcester	357	382	+25	19.0	3.5	19.4
393	59	Worcester	357	382	+25	19.0	3.5	19.4
394	58	Worcester	357	382	+25	19.0	3.5	19.4
395	57	Worcester	357	382	+25	19.0	3.5	19.4
396	56	Worcester	357	382	+25	19.0	3.5	19.4
397	55	Worcester	357	382	+25	19.0	3.5	19.4
398	54	Worcester	357	382	+25	19.0	3.5	19.4
399	53	Worcester	357	382	+25	19.0	3.5	19.4
400	52	Worcester	357	382	+25	19.0	3.5	19.4

382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460	461	462	463	464	465	466	467	468	469	470	471	472	473	474	475	476	477	478	479	480	481	482	483	484	485	486	487	488	489	490	491	492	493	494	495	496	497	498	499	500
382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460	461	462	463	464	465	466	467	468	469	470	471	472	473	474	475	476	477	478	479	480	481	482	483	484	485	486	487	488	489	490	491	492	493	494	495	496	497	498	499	500
382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460	461	462	463	464	465	466	467	468	469	470	471	472	473	474	475	476	477	478	479	480	481	482	483	484	485	486	487	488	489	490	491	492	493	494	495	496	497	498	499	500
382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460	461	462	463	464	465	466	467	468	469	470	471	472	473	474	475	476	477	478	479	480	481	482	483	484	485	486	487	488	489	490	491	492	493	494	495	496	497	498	499	500
382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460	461	462	463	464	465	466	467	468	469	470	471	472	473	474	475	476	477	478	479	480	481	482	483	484	485	486	487	488	489	490	491	492	493	494	495	496	497	498	499	500
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382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460	461	462	463	464	465	466	467	468	469	470	471	472	473	474	475	476	477	478	479	480	481	482	483	484	485	486	487	488	489	490	491	492	493	494	495	496	497	498	499	500
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● Ex dividend ■ Ex all b Forecast dividend ● Interim payment passed f Price at suspension g Dividend and yield exclude a special payment k Pre-merger figures n Forecast earnings ○ Ex other r Ex rights x Ex scrip or share split t Tax-free .. No significant data.

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Frances Gibb explains the effects of the Children Act on youngsters and their parents and Paula Davies looks at how the courts will be reorganised

One giant step for Britain's children

The most important and far-reaching reform of the law on children comes into force next week. The Children Act 1989 was born of the Cleveland affair, when the local authority obtained 276 place of safety orders in seven months and removed children from their parents. However, it does far more than tackle the problems of how the law should protect children at risk without breaking up families. The act brings together for the first time all children's law, from care proceedings to what happens in a divorce.

Not only does the act radically overhaul the law itself, replacing such familiar divorce concepts as custody and access with new notions such as "parental responsibility", but it also introduces an embryo family court, with specially trained and selected judges, in designated court centres applying new uniform procedures. Every level of court and judge will use the same law, and cases may be switched up or down among the three tiers - magistrates' court, county court and High Court - so that they can be matched according to complexity with the right tribunal.

The act, for which there has been two years' preparation and an unprecedented training programme for judges and magistrates, also marks a fundamental shift in thinking away from the traditional adversarial legal system. The new emphasis is away from courts imposing solutions or orders, and towards parents, relatives and local authorities working in partnership to find the best arrangement for a child: consensus, not conflict.

In future, courts will make an order for a child only if this would be better than making no order at all. Among the principles guiding courts are that the child's welfare is paramount, and that, where possible, children should be brought up and cared for within their own families.

Valerie Kleanthous, of the Solicitors' Family Law Association, says: "The act encourages everyone involved in decision-making for children to see things from the child's point of view. That does not

just mean letting the child make decisions, where appropriate, on its future but focusing on the child as an individual and ascertaining the child's wishes."

To ensure that the child's voice is heard, courts will be specifically required to consider a child's wishes and feelings, and children will have to be represented in any care proceedings by a guardian *ad litem* and usually also by a solicitor.

Parents, too, have enhanced status. In the wake of Cleveland, then Rochdale and the Orkneys, parents have felt powerless against social workers' actions. The act removes the power that local authorities had to take a child compulsorily into care through wardship proceedings and it abolishes the 28-day place of safety order.

Instead, there will be an eight-day emergency protection order subject to court review if challenged by parents or other interested parties. There is also a new child assessment order, enabling a child to be assessed in the family home when it is suffering harm but is not at immediate risk. The act should mean fewer court orders, whether in the public law area (child protection) or private law (disputes between parents).

Peggy Ray, a solicitor with Goodman Ray, says: "I would have hoped that a lot more cases that start as applications for care will be resolved without care orders being made. And with the act's flexibility, such orders as are made can be more finely tuned to the circumstances of a case."

Parents have a new statutory right to have contact with a child in care, unless this would put the child's welfare at risk, and the right to attend or be represented at any proceedings involving their child. Local authorities, for their part, have more specific duties to provide back-up services for children in need



Stepping stones: the new law will protect children throughout their young lives

living with their own families and in that way to reduce the need to go to court, although there is concern over whether they are adequately funded to provide these services. The act also recognises the interest of grandparents and other close relatives in the future of a child, and they will be able to apply to be parties to proceedings. Yet it is in the area of so-called private law, disputes between divorcing parents, that the act may have a more revolutionary impact. A linchpin of the act is the notion of "parental responsibility", the idea that if parents

separate, they retain responsibility for a child. This applies even if a child is looked after by a local authority, and unmarried fathers may obtain parental responsibility by agreement with the mother, or by court order. Mr Justice Johnson, the High Court judge in charge of the judges' special training programme, says: "On the private law side, the most striking change is the change to the judicial system, the structure."

Under the act, all child protection cases will start before magistrates and be referred up if necessary to a higher tribunal. "However on

the private law side it is the changes to the law itself that are most striking," Mr Justice Johnson says. "In every divorce case where there have been children, the court gives custody or care and control to one parent and excludes the other, who is relegated to being allowed to visit and send cards and presents."

Instead of custody and control and access, there is now a menu of new orders: residence, contact, prohibited steps and specific issues orders. The nearest to care and control is the new residence order, stating with whom the child is to live. The difference is that both parents retain responsibility, and where they are in agreement, the court will make no order at all.

That is in complete contrast to what we have now, where in almost every case, where the parents are agreed or not, their agreement is enshrined in a court order," Mr Justice Johnson says.

Grandparents, who until now have had only limited rights in divorce proceedings, will be able to apply to a court to maintain contact with the child or even ask that the child live with them.

Another benefit of the act is that, whereas the laws on child protection and divorce have previously been separate, courts can now deal with all issues together and mix and match from the new orders. For instance, they can combine a residence order so that a child lives with an aunt with a

supervision order to ensure that the local authority monitors her welfare.

"It is foolish to believe that Parliament, by this act, can change human nature straight away," Mr Justice Johnson says. "I believe it will encourage divorcing parents to recognise they both have parental responsibility. The fact that parents have separated should not deprive the child of the right to have decisions made about its future by both parents."

It is not a question of fathers being better off under the new law, he adds. "I would like to put it that children will be better off because in the past the law has said to one parent, 'You are in charge to the exclusion of the other', and that seems to be the very opposite of what the law should be doing."

For more information about the conference, contact Mr Rutley on 071-488 2300.

Front runners

EVIDENCE that you need to run fast to stay at the top comes from Linklaters & Paines, where the marathon runner James Wyness, the retiring managing partner and now joint senior partner, has just been succeeded by Christopher Gorman, who is also a devotee of long-distance running. "They both successfully completed the London Marathon this year, coming in neck and neck," says Katie Arber, the firm's spokeswoman.

Among the most inspiring of all, however, was the com-

Daunting task for juvenile court JPs

WHEN the Children Act comes into force on October 14, I shall find myself a chairman of a Family Proceedings Court. As I have been a juvenile justice for 15 years, the prospect of dealing with domestic issues as well as public law in relation to children is daunting enough. The knowledge and skills I am expected to have seem more suited to a paid professional.

Along with domestic court justices who will share the work, we juvenile court magistrates have undergone hours of training to prepare for what seems to me a much more onerous task than any volunteer justice ever bargained for.

The main principle behind the act - that the welfare of the child is paramount - is simple enough for those of us who have been guided by this principle for years.

The practicalities are more complicated. Lay magistrates have never had the full powers and responsibilities of judges but this is where we seem to be going. We shall no longer be umpires but shall have to take a more active part in the proceedings. Instead of merely reacting to what we are asked - to give a decision, affirmative or negative, to an application - we shall have to decide what is best for the child. Under the act there is a basic presumption of no order, but if we decide it is right to make one, we shall be able to choose from a range of orders. Unlike in the present situation, the child will not have to be produced in court. On the sensible basis that children and courts do not mix, they will come only if they wish or if their representatives think it is in their interests.

We shall have to explain and record the reasons for our decisions, as judges have always done. So far, so sensible. Yet we are going to be in a worse situation than the average judge.

A judge admitted this in a recent talk on decision-making. A judge evaluates the evidence, makes up his mind and sums up the case. Three justices will have to discuss the case, come to a conclusion and record the reasons for it. We have always had debate when there are dissenting views, but coming to a decision in such a situation and putting the reasons in writing will not be an easy task. "Just leave it to the clerk," a colleague said.

It looks certain that clerks will have far more to do and thus more power under the new act. Apart from helping us to identify key issues, they will also have a duty to enable magistrates to timetable proceedings to avoid delay. In inner London, where

cases often collapse at the last minute, we are going to have directions hearings. These are intended to narrow the issues in contention, to prepare documents and to serve evidence on all parties. Thus, in theory, at the hearing, only contested parts need be heard. We are expected, with all the lawyers and guardians *ad litem*, to have read all the history and uncontested sides of the case in advance.

All this earlier work is intended to speed up proceedings because delay is regarded, quite rightly, as prejudicing the child's welfare. Cases will also be transferable between courts as the law will be the same in the three levels of magistrates' court, county court and High Court. In general, cases will start in the Family Court but can be moved to another court to consolidate proceedings elsewhere, to avoid delay or because they are particularly grave or complicated. The theory of the act, which is aimed at providing a single and consistent statement of the law on the care, upbringing and protection of children, is exemplary. How it will work is quite another matter. Given that the mother will retain parental responsibility even if the child is taken into care, given that an unmarried father can now acquire parental responsibility, given that the local authority will have a duty to avoid the necessity of care proceedings but also a duty to provide for children in need, time-consuming complications seem inevitable. The number of representatives of interested parties, already high, seems likely to grow. Even under the current law some care cases are taking five days or more. How many lay magistrates will be able to find the time? I have been asked to sit for four consecutive days with a stipendiary to help to clear a backlog. As I am self-employed, I have been able to do so but I cannot give up so much of my time very often. Others cannot do it at all.

I have to ask myself whether lay magistrates will find themselves pushed to the sidelines by having to become quasi-lawyers. Shall we have to give up our voluntary commitment under ever increasing pressure? Will this pave the way towards a paid magistracy?

Meanwhile, we shall endeavour to shoulder our part of the burden of new legislation while praying that overworked clerks, court staff and social workers will not collapse under theirs.

● The author is a chairman of an inner London juvenile court



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Wizards of Oz

DAVID Miles has been in London talking to law firms in his role as the president of the Law Council of Australia, a combined professional body for solicitors and barristers. Mr Miles is the chief executive of one of Australia's leading law firms, Corrs Chambers Westgarth, which opened a London office three years ago to provide expertise to the firm's Australian clients.

Mr Miles says: "Major firms in Australia are looking more and more towards London and Europe as part of the globalisation of legal services, and we have to keep pace with it."

The 132-partner firm is already setting the pace in technological development. It has its own video conferencing network, via a live 24-hour satellite link, so that clients and lawyers can communicate with partners in the firm's other offices. The offices are also linked by electronic mail. "In terms of technology I would think we are ahead of what is being done here in London," Mr Miles says.

Speakers' corner

BARRISTERS' chambers are finding still more ways to promote themselves. Last week, Doughty Street Chambers held its Doughty Street lecture, given by Professor Nadine Strossen, the recently elected president of the American Civil Liberties Union. At 40, she is the youngest holder of the post to date. She spoke on the US Bill of Rights, a timely topic in view of the many proposals for a written constitution in Britain. Another chambers, 2 Hare Court, has linked up with the

INNS AND OUTS

Will a woman carry on Sir Allan's fight?

SIR Allan Green's abrupt resignation as the Director of Public Prosecutions is a huge blow for Crown Prosecution Service (CPS) lawyers hoping to win the right to take cases in the crown court.

Sir Allan has been a tough and outspoken champion of such rights for CPS lawyers and could be relied on to fight his corner hard against the Bar now that the issue is being decided by the Lord Chancellor's advisory committee under Lord Griffiths.

The appointment of his successor is crucial to whether employed lawyers such as those in the CPS will gain crown court rights. This depends on whether he or she toes the Bar's line or presses for reforms.

The most widely tipped

conference organisers, Legal Studies and Services, to host a one-day seminar on judicial review, the relatively new area of law in which people challenge the decisions of public bodies. Lord Justice Woolf heads a list of well known speakers at the Waldorf, central London, on November 18.

Client carping

MARKETING partners in law firms would have been forgiven a sigh as they flicked through *New Approaches to Client Development*, the recent report by the consultant



Barbara Mills, QC

candidate is Barbara Mills, QC, the head of the Serious Fraud Office. She may hail from the Bar, but observers believe she will certainly not toe its party line.

Competitive Marketing. Invited to comment on lawyers' promotional efforts, clients come back with the usual complaints. Whatever they do, it seems lawyers cannot get it right.

The brochures are pretty sterile. They only distinguish themselves by their poor quality," one critic said. Another said: "They all make the same mistake - pictures, partners and libraries. Solicitors have been induced into believing that they need all this glossy stuff. It is useless."

Among the most inspiring of all, however, was the com-

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CORPORATE PARTNER To £250,000 plus

Our Client, one of the top 15 law firms with a reputation for outstanding quality and innovation, continues to enjoy enviable strategic growth despite the recession.

The firm's substantial and growing Corporate Department has significant experience in all aspects of high calibre corporate work embracing listings and flotations, mergers and acquisitions, MBOs, venture capital, other corporate finance and substantial Stock Exchange work. The department enjoys particularly good back-up and resources.

Our Client now wishes to invest yet further in its corporate practice and seeks an additional corporate partner to take a prominent role in the future development of the department. A partner elsewhere, the successful candidate will have substantial relevant City experience coupled with an effective personality and proven technical ability.

The equity partnership package offered will be considerable, reflecting our Client's profitability and the importance attached to this appointment.

For further information in complete confidence, please contact **Alistair Dougall** on 071-405 6062 (071-831 0030 evenings/weekends) or write to him at **Quarry Dougall Recruitment**, 9 Brownlow Street, London WC1V 6JD.



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INSOLVENCY/ CORPORATE RESCUE £50,000 - £100,000 or above

Our high profile Client is proud of its reputation as a pedestal medium-sized commercial firm. Its unique entrepreneurial ethos has created an international practice well placed to capitalise on the demands for global legal services. Already highly active in the insolvency arena, the firm's commitment to this sphere extends beyond the current recession - it is determined to become pre-eminent.

The firm's innovative and thriving cross-departmental Insolvency Unit now seeks an ambitious insolvency lawyer to add further in depth technical expertise in all insolvency-related matters. Instructions from major firms of accountants, national and international banks, liquidators, receivers and administrators embrace high profile corporate rescues and concomitant re-organisations and restructurings.

The successful candidate, ideally with between 3-6 years' relevant experience, will be of obvious partnership calibre (or already a partner), robust, entrepreneurial and armed with natural marketing skills which will amply justify an extremely attractive package.

For further information in complete confidence, please contact **Gareth Quarry** on 071-405 6062 (071-228 5345 evenings/weekends) or write to him at **Quarry Dougall Recruitment**, 9 Brownlow Street, London WC1V 6JD.



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FINANCE LAWYER - HONG KONG

Our Client, a major international law firm, seeks two further ambitious banking and finance lawyers to join its Hong Kong practice.

The challenging and stimulating workload will include banking and finance transactions, embracing syndicated and other loan arrangements, asset-based financing and off-balance sheet and lease transactions for a diverse range of clients including banks, financial institutions and major corporations.

The successful candidates, who will ideally have between 1 and 4 years' relevant post qualification experience, will be offered exposure to challenging, high calibre work. They will enjoy early responsibility and extremely competitive salary and benefits packages.

For further information in complete confidence, please contact **Alistair Dougall** or **Stephen Rodney** on 071-405 6062 (071-831 0030 evenings/weekends) or write to them at **Quarry Dougall Recruitment**, 9 Brownlow Street, London WC1V 6JD.



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SENIOR LEGAL ADVISER KUWAIT

Remuneration package not less than £50,000 p.a. (Tax Free)

Our client, a major Oil Company in Kuwait, has a vacancy for the position of Senior Legal Adviser, working as part of a small team of lawyers headed by the Company's General Counsel. The position concerned carries with it the opportunity of participating in the rehabilitation of Kuwait's oil industry.

The successful applicant will be expected to advise senior management on the wide range of matters which one would expect to encounter in a major company. In particular, expertise in the drafting and negotiation of commercial contracts will be essential.

Applicants should be Barristers or Solicitors currently practising in the commercial law field, preferably in the oil industry and having substantial experience of major construction projects. The work environment is demanding and complex. Candidates should therefore be resourceful, commercially aware and capable of effective presentation. Ideally they should be under 45. The successful applicant will be expected to commit for a term of not less than two years.

Conditions offered by the Company are excellent. The total remuneration package attached to this appointment will be not less than £50,000 per annum at current exchange rates. Presently it would not be subject to Kuwaiti tax and would be freely transferable. In addition there would be a generous package of other benefits.

Our client wishes to remain confidential at this stage. Would you therefore please initially send your detailed CV quoting ref no. 2369 to Robert Patis, Publicity Management Recruitment Ltd, 39-41 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8PP.

Please list separately any companies to which you do not wish your response to be forwarded.

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International entrepreneurial leisure group providing comprehensive range of services to holiday ownership industry seeks 2 year qualified lawyer for high profile work of an international and extremely varied nature. The lawyer will be based in one of the group's subsidiaries on the Isle of Man, will be given a high degree of involvement with the company and will work in a friendly environment. There will be plenty of opportunity to travel both in the U.K. and in Europe. The lawyer will work closely with the group's other lawyers in London.

The package on offer is to £25,000 plus substantial assistance with accommodation. The tax rates on the Isle of Man are very favourable at 15% and 20% (top rate) resulting in a larger disposable income, and there are other tax advantages.

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PALEX sought by South London firm to run branch office handling legal insurance business. See also Law Practice (071) 242 1281. Gutter.

JAPANESE SPEAKING PARALEGAL required by City Law Practice. You will assist a team of lawyers handling a variety of commercial work, including litigation and Company Secretarial matters, for a large and expanding number of Japanese clients. You will assist in drafting and correspondence between non-Japanese speaking staff and Japanese clients and will thus make a direct contribution to the continuing growth of the department. You will have the opportunity to develop your knowledge of Japanese law and to work under pressure and to deal with staff and clients at all levels. Some relevant experience would be highly desirable. Apply Box No 5096

PROBATE SOLICITOR: Mid-South practice seeks experienced 2-4 years' qualified PCE. Good prospects and salary. Law 02448.

PROBATE SOLICITOR: Mid-South practice seeks experienced 2-4 years' qualified PCE. Good prospects and salary. Law 02448.

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CONSTRUCTION LITIGATION to £55,000
Major City law practice. Thriving construction group. Requires bright solicitor/barrister. 2-4 years' experience of contentious construction. High quality work, excellent training and office environment.

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Progressive medium sized City practice. Young, dynamic litigation department. Seeks bright, confident solicitor 1/2 years' PQE to specialise in insurance/re-insurance work. Excellent training.

COMMERCIAL LITIGATION to £33,000
Highly respected medium sized City practice. Strong litigation department. Requires solicitor c.2 years' PQE to handle broadest range of general commercial litigation. Strong academic background.

PRIVATE CLIENT to £38,000
Quality medium sized City practice. Highly respected for private client work. Seeks bright solicitor 1-3 years' PQE. Wide range of work including complex trust and tax planning matters.

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Well known City firm. Expanding pensions department. Seeks ambitious, bright solicitor 2-4 years' PQE. Complex and technically challenging work. Continuous client contact. Excellent prospects.

BANKING & FINANCE to £50,000
Top quality medium sized City firm. Banking group continues to thrive. Seeks additional solicitor. 2-4 years' PQE from recognised practice. Must be bright, confident and a team-player.

F.S.A. to £43,000
Well respected medium sized City firm. Top quality client base. Seeks specialist to handle broadest range of work including IMRO, LAUTRO and SFA matters. Small, busy and expanding team.

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Premier City practice. Excellent reputation in tax field. Seeks solicitor/barrister 2-5 years' PQE for broadest range of heavyweight corporate tax consultancy matters. Training and prospects first class.

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Highly respected medium sized City practice. Top quality client base. Most partners ex-large City firms. Seeks heavyweight property partner with contacts to help develop department. Profitable firm.

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Progressive, medium sized Holborn practice. Small, busy company department. Seeks additional partner. Must be from recognised practice. Contacts would be expected. Immediate partnership.

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Quality medium sized Central London firm. Seeks additional IP partner for non-contentious IP and general commercial matters. Must have significant following. Excellent work environment.

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Large, successful City practice. Expanding planning and environmental team. Assistant sought ideally with 1-2 years' relevant experience. High profile matters of a varied and challenging nature.

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Well known City firm. Highly respected company/commercial department. Senior assistant sought. Ideally with 3-5 years' experience of general EC/Competition Law.

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Premier City practice with blue-chip international client base. Seeks assistant for Hong Kong office. Ideally with 2-4 years' high profile banking experience. Strong academic background pre-requisite.

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Premier international law practice. Expanding banking and finance group. Seeks bright, young, ambitious solicitor/barrister with 2-3 years' PQE in capital markets work. Some overseas travel.

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Entries are invited for The Times Law Awards 1991

Help protect the world and share £6,000

As the danger of nuclear holocaust fades, the biggest challenge facing mankind has become the protection of the environment. What can the law do to help? That is the question at the core of the fourth annual Times Law Awards, sponsored by Freshfields, the city law firm, which are announced today.

The winner will receive £3,000, plus the option of a two-week placement at Freshfields. Second prize will be £2,000 and third £1,000. There will be three prizes for runners-up of £100 each. The awards will be made at a dinner at Freshfields office in January. The winning entry will be published in *The Times*.

Students and those training for a legal career are invited to submit an article of not more than 1,000 words, by November 30, on the topic: "The future of the environment; will legislation or self-regulation protect it best?"

The Lord Chancellor, Lord Mackay of Clashfern, will chair the judging panel of Simon Jenkins, editor of *The Times*, Jonathan Porritt, the environmental campaigner, and John Grieve, senior partner at Freshfields.

Robert Lewis, a partner at Freshfields and the head of its environmental group, says: "The scale of the problem is clear. If you ask any major business what will affect it most in the 1990s, it will reply: 'The environment'."

Environmental law has become one of the biggest areas of legal practice on both sides of the Atlantic. The business world needs to ensure that it complies with a sophisticated range of controls. Mr Lewis says: "The danger with legislation is that all it does is ensure minimal compliance. What we must continue to do is encourage people to see that it is in their own self-interest not to harm the environment."

The Lord Chancellor, Lord Mackay of Clashfern, will chair the judging panel

Already the challenge of cutting out environmentally damaging activities has stimulated some ingenious solutions. In the United States, the development of "tradeable permits" — where companies are allocated limited "rights to pollute" which may be sold in the market — is lowering pollution levels.

In Britain, cutting taxes on lead-free petrol was one of the most effective ways ever devised of reducing pollution, and is viewed as more effective than "command and

control" legislation. Similarly, pressure from consumers is encouraging leading retailers to go for ecologically sound products.

The impending launch of the European Community's "eco-labelling" system is another example of how public opinion can influence the operations of big organisations and multi-national companies. Being eco-friendly does, however, have a price in the short term. That is why legislation cannot be ruled out.

Mr Lewis comments: "It would be naive to assume that you do not need to use the stick as well as the carrot to achieve your objectives. Left to themselves, a lot of people will think short-term and in their own narrow interests. In any case, action to protect the

environment in some areas can have damaging side-effects elsewhere. The energy cost of recycling, for example, may outweigh the gains made in terms of conservation. The question of whether or not governments should use legislation to set environmental priorities is debatable. It is the level of public concern, however, that creates a climate for legislation.

Where to draw the line between controlling society and encouraging it in the right direction is increasingly going to exercise politicians and lawyers. Given that developing countries are suspicious of any attempt to restrain their growth, the problem is more complex than it may appear at first sight.

EDWARD FENNELL
For further information, contact
Georgina Stewart on 071-832 7546.



THE RULES

STUDENTS in any discipline and anybody training for a legal career are invited to take part in The Times Law Awards 1991 competition, sponsored by Freshfields.

To enter, write an article of no more than 1,000 words on "The future of the environment; will legislation or self-regulation protect it best?" The closing date for receipt of articles is November 30, 1991. The prizes will be presented at an awards dinner next January.

PRIZES: First prize £3,000, second £2,000, third £1,000 plus three runner-up prizes of £100 each. The winner will also be offered a two-week placement with Freshfields and one free entry published in *The Times*.

JUDGES: The Lord Chancellor, Lord Mackay of Clashfern; Simon Jenkins, editor of *The Times*; Jonathan Porritt, the environmentalist; and John Grieve, senior partner, Freshfields.

RULES: 1. The competition is open to all students and anybody who is training for a legal career, except employees of Freshfields, *The Times* and *News International* and their families. The *Times* and *News International* shall have the right to publish or reproduce, at any time, all or any part of any article entered for the awards. 2. The article must be the sole creation and original work of the entrant. Articles will not be eligible if they copy or borrow ideas or arguments from other sources. The *Times* and *News International* reserve the right to use any article published in the competition for editorial or legal purposes. 3. All entries will be acknowledged but not returned. The organisers of the competition accept no responsibility for the safe-keeping of articles and entrants are advised to keep a copy. 4. Entries must be no more than 1,000 words, well-organized, and clearly written or typed with double spacing, and of general interest. The top sheet should carry the entrant's name, address and home and day-time telephone numbers. If you are a student, give the name of your university. 5. In the event of any dispute, the decision of the judges will be final. 6. Entries should be sent to The Times Law Awards, Freshfields, 85 Abchurch Lane, London EC4N 3DF, to be received no later than November 30, 1991. 7. A competition hotline is available on 071-832 7546.

Lifting the prejudice that bars the careers of black barristers

THE Bar's race relations committee has come up with proposals described variously as "the most radical equal opportunities policy of any profession" and as a "disguised quota system," "dealing with the ambitious and talented black barrister."

The most important proposal is that at least 5 per cent of tenants in all chambers should be from ethnic minorities. The Bar Council will decide on the proposal this week.

In 1989, half of all chambers had no ethnic minority tenants, 53 per cent of non-white barristers were to be found in just 16 sets and there was only one non-white judge and six non-white QCs.

There are many able black practitioners at the Bar but insiders acknowledge that they tend to be judged as a group and not always by the same criteria as their white colleagues. The problem in part can be traced to black barristers' early experiences. Many first-generation black barristers who practised in England faced a hostile, patronising legal establishment. They often met outright prejudice and ignorance and chambers regularly refused them admission on the ground that they would not fit in socially and clerks were reluctant to offer work involving white clients. So they set up their own chambers. These often lacked senior members with connections and they missed out on the best work. In this state of isolation, they acquired the name "ghetto chambers".

The chairman of the Bar, Anthony Scrivener, QC, who supports the 5 per cent proposal, has said that talking about racial discrimination today is like talking about sex in Victorian times. Not all would agree. Today, barristers

will speak of how racist the legal establishment has been.

Should there then be positive discrimination aimed at improving the lot of black barristers and increasing their number at distribution at the Bar, or would such measures lead to a quota system that would leave black barristers open to accusations of tokenism and damage their prospects and reputation?

Sally Barber, one of the few black Chancery barristers, favours "an organic as opposed to imposed solution" and does not want to be a "victim of positive discrimination."



Target: Anthony Scrivener. "She is supported in this by David Pannick who has urged the Bar Council to reconsider its strategy. He suggests the proposal is of 'doubtful legality, because last year's amendment to the 1976 Race Relations Act extends anti-discrimination legislation to the professional activities of barristers."

Peter Herbert, the chairman of the Society of Black Lawyers and Barristers, says the 5 per cent proposal is essential if any change is to be brought about. What counts, he argues, is whether blacks are getting a fair share of pupillages, tenancies, and work available at the Bar.

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This is a rare opportunity suited to individuals with the motivation and ambition to succeed within a commercial environment which has only known success. It will prove irresistible to lawyers hungry for adrenalin led deals, who consider themselves exceptional. The salary and benefits package offered will be high, reflecting the nature of the position on offer and its excellent partnership prospects.

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The firm's client base is strong in quality and quantity, embracing prestigious public and private corporate clients including household names in the insurance and construction fields. Instructions cover a broad range of commercial and high value residential property transactions. The position offers immense scope for cross-selling to the firm's other specialist departments, many of them pre-eminent in their fields. A technical ability to service this diversified client base is essential, as is the flair to lead and build the Department.

Likely to be an existing partner within another leading practice, the successful candidate will have both the ambition and ability to join a fast moving, entrepreneurial environment which combines legal expertise and practice development flair.

In a firm where equity drawings already amply match those of far larger City practices, this is an exceptional opportunity.

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APPLEBY, SPURLING & KEMPE, A LAW FIRM IN BERMUDA WITH A SUBSTANTIAL COMPANY DEPARTMENT, WISHES TO RECRUIT A CORPORATE ATTORNEY.

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The post is available immediately.

Salary will be at an appropriate point within the range £12,086 - £22,311 (under review).

Further details and application forms, returnable not later than 23 October, from the Personnel Office, University of Nottingham, University Park, Nottingham NG7 2RD (tel 0602 4848 ext 3355). Ref No 1465.

BBC BBC BBC

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We have an opening in the Independent Planning Unit to deal with the commissioning of independent productions. An appointment of a qualified lawyer will be made to one or other of the above positions depending upon the quality and level of applicants' post-qualification experience.

You will work as part of a team putting into place the legal and financial arrangements necessary to meet the BBC's commitment to the independent sector and will be responsible for a number of projects spanning development, commissioning, distribution and exploitation agreements.

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For an application form for either of these posts contact (quote ref. 8763/T) BBC Corporate Recruitment Services, London W1A 1AA. Tel: 071-436 6555. Minicom 071-436 6700.

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Exceptional international law firm seeks bright, ambitious 2-3 year qualified litigator for top quality international litigation and arbitration. Extremely competitive package. Ref: 4044

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For further information in complete confidence, please contact Danielle Ross on 071-405 6062 (081-444 1293 evenings/weekends), or write to Quarry Dougall Recruitment, 9 Brownlow Street, London WC1V 6JD.

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We are now looking for a solicitor or barrister to fill a newly created post working alongside a senior member of our legal team. You will provide advice relating to UK retail banking, Financial Services Act products such as unit trusts and PEPs, secured domestic lending and retail banking in other EC countries and our own wholesale funding activities. You will work with non legal specialists in the Halifax in developing our services and products in these areas and play an important part in negotiations with joint venture partners, as well as preparing agreements with them. The work will also include considering UK and EC regulatory matters and competition laws. Based near Leeds - now the country's second largest legal centre - you'll prosper in a stimulating environment offering both an incomparable variety of work and unlimited scope to maximise your potential.

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We're offering a competitive salary together with excellent training and an attractive benefits package which includes a mortgage concession, contributory pension scheme, BUPA and relocation allowance where appropriate.

For further details, write with your CV marked 'Private' and quoting current salary details to Chris Jowett, Group Solicitor, Halifax Building Society, Trinity Road, Halifax, West Yorkshire HX1 2RG.



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Our client, a leading investment bank is seeking a hard-hitting litigator with at least three years' post-qualification experience for a challenging European role. The workload will involve monitoring European regulatory developments, resolving regulatory disputes, as well as some general commercial litigation. Previous experience of regulatory disputes and of dealing with the commodity/equity markets advantageous. The role will involve frequent European travel.
Contact: Stuart Hall

Our client is a well-established medium-sized City firm with a successful commercial litigation department. The property litigation team seeks to recruit a bright young lawyer to handle a caseload comprising commercial property/landlord and tenant litigation. With up to two years' relevant experience, the successful candidate must have a genuine interest in specialising in this field although there may also be the opportunity to handle some general commercial litigation.
Contact: Bridget O'Hare

Our client is a major international City firm with a thriving litigation practice. A recent increase in activity has led to the requirement to recruit two further assistant solicitors with around three years' experience in high quality commercial and/or banking litigation. The successful candidates will ideally have good academic backgrounds and City training. Salary and prospects are excellent.
Contact: Bridget O'Hare

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Closing date: Friday 25th October 1991.



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Salaries in Industry

We have just completed our 1991 salary survey of lawyers in industry, and will publish it later this month. Free copies will be distributed to all those who took part.

It will surprise no-one to learn that the average rate of salary increases has slowed down. Last year it was 15%; this year it is 9%. The highest salaries in our survey are those for the top 10% of Senior Legal Advisers aged 45-55: the average is £171,633 pa. The lowest figures are for the bottom 10% of Legal Assistants aged 25-29 who earn on average - £22,436. In the middle, typical remuneration for in-house lawyers in their early thirties would be £50,000 pa.

Taking the survey as a whole, average earnings of the junior category (Legal Assistants) is £45,081 pa. The middle category, Legal Advisers, earn an average of £58,979 pa; and the senior category (Senior Legal Advisers) earn an average of £86,120 pa. These figures exclude pensions and share option schemes, which can be of substantial value. (At the senior level the share scheme would add around £7,500 p.a.)

The highest-paying industry this year is banking (6% above general manufacturing). Next is oil, followed by telecommunications and leisure. At the bottom of the table, again, is construction (only 84% of general manufacturing). Also relatively low is financial services (89% of the manufacturing level).

There are about three times as many solicitors as barristers employed in industry, according to our survey, but no significant difference is shown in their salaries. More details will be published in this column next week.

Michael Chambers

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For an informal discussion or personal visit, please contact David Wastall - Director of Planning & Contracts - Tel: 0983 526011 ext. 224.

For further details and an application form please contact Mrs Margaret Lofting - Deputy Personnel Manager. Tel: 0983 526011 ext. 202, or write to the Personnel Department, Whitecroft, Sandy Lane, Newport, Isle of Wight PO30 3ED. Closing date October 21 1991.

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For further details and an information pack, please contact the Personnel Section, Property Department, Devon County Council, County Hall, Topham Road, Exeter, Devon EX2 4QQ. Telephone (0392) 382603 (24 hours).

Closing date: 18th October 1991.

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BASEBALL

Braves still on course to complete recovery

By ROBERT KIRLEY

LAST season, the Atlanta Braves had 65 wins and 97 losses, the worst record in the major leagues. In baseball parlance, they were a bunch of "bumpties". Three months ago, the Braves trailed the Los Angeles Dodgers by nine-and-a-half games in the National League West but they looked unusually competitive. They started to play even better. On Saturday, the next-to-last day of the season, they captured the divisional championship.

The Braves will face the Pittsburgh Pirates in a best-of-seven play-off, starting tomorrow in Pittsburgh. The Toronto Blue Jays face the Minnesota Twins in the American League play-off, beginning tonight in Minneapolis. The league pennant winners will open the World Series on October 19.

Atlanta and Minnesota, champions of the American League West division, are the only clubs to go from worst to first in one season. The Braves' previous divisional title was in 1982.

Atlanta prevailed with a 5-2 home victory over the Houston Astros. The Los Angeles Dodgers were eliminated when they lost 4-0 to the San

Francisco Giants. The Braves were the hottest team in the second half, winning 55 of 82 games, including 21 of 28 in the past month. The Cincinnati Reds, winners of the World Series last year, were never a factor in the division.

John Smoltz, the starting pitcher, typified the Braves. He had a record of two wins and 11 defeats in the first half, 12-2 in the second.

Toronto, divisional winners for the second time in three years, became the first club to draw 4 million supporters in a season. The Blue Jays, who sold out 66 of 81 home dates, averaged 49,402.

Amazingly, they have the poorest away attendance in the major leagues. In a preview of the play-off, they ended the regular season with three games in Minneapolis, winning two and losing one.

LEAGUE CHAMPIONSHIP FUTURES: American League: Toronto Blue Jays v Minnesota Twins; Game one: Tonight at Minnesota; Game two: Tomorrow at Minnesota; Game three: Friday at Toronto; Game four: Saturday at Toronto; Game five: Sunday at Toronto; Game six: Tuesday at Minnesota; Game seven: Wednesday at Minnesota; National League: Pittsburgh Pirates v Atlanta Braves; Game one: Thursday at Pittsburgh; Game two: Friday at Pittsburgh; Game three: Saturday at Atlanta; Game four: Sunday at Atlanta; Game five: Monday at Atlanta; Game six: Wednesday at Pittsburgh; Game seven: Thursday at Pittsburgh.

FINAL RESULTS AND TABLES

NATIONAL LEAGUE: Pittsburgh 7, Montreal 0; NY Mets 7, Philadelphia 2; Houston 3, Atlanta 2; Chicago Cubs 7, St Louis 3; San Diego 3, Cincinnati 1; Los Angeles 2, San Francisco 0.			
East division			
Pittsburgh Pirates	98	64	62
St Louis Cardinals	84	78	58
Philadelphia Phillies	78	64	48
Chicago Cubs	77	64	48
New York Mets	77	64	48
Montreal Expos	71	90	41
West division			
Atlanta Braves	98	64	62
Los Angeles Dodgers	84	78	58
San Diego Padres	84	78	58
San Francisco Giants	78	64	48
Cincinnati Reds	77	64	48
Houston Astros	65	87	40

AMERICAN LEAGUE: Detroit 7, Baltimore 1; Milwaukee 3, Boston 2; Toronto 3, Minnesota 2; NY Yankees 7, Cleveland 4; Texas 4, Oakland 2; California 3, Kansas City 1; Chicago 3, Seattle 2.			
East division			
Toronto Blue Jays	98	64	62
Boston Red Sox	84	78	58
Cleveland Indians	84	78	58
Minnesota Twins	78	64	48
Chicago White Sox	77	64	48
Seattle Mariners	71	90	41
West division			
Los Angeles Angels	98	64	62
Chicago White Sox	84	78	58
Oakland Athletics	84	78	58
Seattle Mariners	78	64	48
San Francisco Giants	77	64	48
California Angels	65	87	40



Rising to the occasion: Broome has a special affection for Wembley horse show

Broome extends run into a fortieth year

By JENNY MACARTHUR

DAVID Broome competes in his fortieth successive Horse of the Year Show this week. The former world champion, aged 51, first rode at the show as a child in 1951 — two years after it was started, at Haringey, by Colonel Sir Michael Ansell.

The show, which moved to Wembley in 1958, begins this afternoon and Broome retains a special affection for it. "It's the end-of-season finale and it brings together all the fanatics of the horse world."

Broome is one of 30 national show jumpers who have qualified and, tomorrow night, he and Lunnegan will attempt to retain their title in the Henderson Leading Jumper of the Year. "It's a bit of a dream... but I'll be trying," Broome, who is also riding a 10-year-old, will list for the richest class of the week, the Henderson Masters on Friday — a winner-takes-all com-

petition. Surprisingly, it is not a prospect he relishes. "I had a very bad experience the first year it started," Broome said. "I've never really got over it."

In that year, 1988, he and Countryman jumped faultlessly throughout the competition. They were clear in the final round but, because of the draw, they had to concede victory — and the £25,000 — to John Whitaker and Henderson Milton, who were also clear.

Milton's absence from the show this week — he is recovering after overreaching and cutting his foot — has opened up the field. Though Whitaker intends to be in contention with the in-form Henderson Gammon, he faces determined opposition.

His younger brother, Michael, still smarting from being left out of the invitation to the £50,000 Paris Masters two weeks ago, is riding his leading horse, Henderson Monsanto. Nick

Skelton, who has just returned from winning the Copenhagen Grand Prix, is hoping to ride Broome's dual Dublin Grand Prix winner, Phoenix Park.

Robert Smith has Brook Street Silver Dust, on which he reached the final round of the Masters last year, while the foreign challenge is led by the German Olympic team gold medal winner, Frank Sloothak, the winner of the Everest Grand Prix at Wembley in 1989 and 1990.

The show has attracted two new show jumping sponsors. DHL, the international express distribution company, is backing the punts on Thursday and Equistro, a producer of horse feed, has taken over the Top Score competition on the same night.

The showing classes — all fully sponsored — begin with the Hunsbake Children's Riding Pony of the Year this afternoon.

No clue to Generous defeat

GENEROUS arrived home from Paris yesterday yielding no clues about his puzzling Arc de Triomphe defeat.

The dual Derby winner is showing no signs of sickness or distress, reported Paul Collier, assistant trainer Rupert Arnold, who travelled back to Whatcombe with the horse.

After looking the likely winner on the final turn, Generous was a spent force in just three strides and finished a well-beaten eighth behind his Irish Derby victim Suave Dancer.

Arnold said: "No problem has come to light — he seems fine. But certainly the horse No ten running at Longchamp on Sunday wasn't the real Generous."

"His preparation for the Arc went perfectly and we were all confident he would reproduce his summer form."

"But the general feeling now is that after a lengthy season his engine had gone. I don't know where or why, but it had gone. It's all very sad for everyone involved with the horse."

The Arc was Generous's swansong. He has been syndicated for £7.875 million and will remain at Whatcombe until

taking up stallion duties at Khaled Abdulla's Banstead Manor Stud in Newmarket.

His jockey Alan Munro reflected: "I feel very sad for the horse that he got beaten. It was a very sad day. But, hopefully, people will remember Generous for his brilliant wins, rather than for this defeat."

The Longchamp officials must take part of the blame for the poor showing from Cole's 1990 St Leger winner Suave, who finished last.

Surge hit his head on the framework of the starting stalls, and according to his rider, Richard Quinn, "ran in a dazed state."

Cole had specifically requested Surge be loaded up, but Arnold said: "It didn't happen that way. I don't know why. Surge tends to become claustrophobic in the stalls, and that may have been the problem. He didn't have a race at all, and hardly blew afterwards."

Surge may now seek compensation in Canada. He could run in the Rothmans International at Woodbine.

Cole took the double setback on the chin. Instead of demoting his luck, he went to The

Crazy Horse in Paris to celebrate Culture Vulture's Prix Marcel Bousseau victory, then flew straight to Ireland to attend the Goffs Curragh sales.

The Arc winner Suave Dancer is likely to make at least one appearance in Britain next season, his trainer John Hammond hinted from Chantilly. Planning the colt's 1992 programme, Hammond has earmarked Asco's King, George VI and Queen Elizabeth Diamond Stakes, before his attempt on a second Arc.

Dear Doctor just beaten

SUAVE Dancer's trainer John Hammond and owner Henri Chalhoup narrowly failed to land another major success when Dear Doctor was beaten neck by Solar Splendor in the £155,440 Turf Classic at Belmont, New York, on Sunday. Ian Balding's Spinning finished third in the 12-furlong turf race, but was disqualified and placed fourth for interfering the second French runner, Fortune's Wheel.

Ponteefract

Going: good to firm (firm patches)
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Cup players must learn to live within the law



Norling: evidence against

By DAVID HANDS
RUGBY CORRESPONDENT

AS THE players from 16 countries paused for breath on the first rest day of the World Cup, they may have reflected on the demands the tournament referees are making on them. In particular, they may wonder whether the application of law 18 is to become even more of a talking point than it has been so far.

All the evidence from the first eight matches points to consistency on the part of the referees but inconsistency on the part of the players. Interpretation of law 18 was agreed at a meeting of international referees, managers and coaches in Dublin last May, following a video presentation

by Scotland, and the key element has been to persuade the players to stay on their feet.

The law itself deals with the tackle and what may or may not be permitted immediately the tackle is made. The problem area for players is paragraph 2(d) of law 18, which forbids any player "to wilfully fall on or over players lying on the ground with the ball in his possession".

England and New Zealand fell foul of the law when they met on Thursday and Scotland's Jim Fleming, quite even-handed in his application, fell foul of the crowd — partly because his whistle appeared to effect the continuity of the game, and partly

because he deemed New Zealand to have forward momentum in the loose and therefore awarded them the greater proportion of set scrums.

The point at issue here is whether or not referees are only doing now what they should have been doing for some seasons. England, for example, had fair warning of what to expect when Keith Lawrence, of New Zealand, refereed their game with Australia in Sydney in July. He penalised England players several times for going past the ball on the ground and then going to ground themselves to stop the opposition regrouping.

The main debate after New Zealand had beaten England

centred round the "wilful" aspect of the law. If, for instance, players arrive at the breakdown prepared to ruck and meet insubstantial opposition, losing balance as a consequence, should they be penalised for going over the top?

At Otley on Saturday, when Italy beat the United States, Ray Nelson, the American full back, was penalised by Owen Doyle, of Ireland, as he arrived to support his tackled colleague. Yet it appeared from the sidelines as though Nelson tripped over and fell accidentally on the wrong side of the ball.

No referee, however, will award a penalty unless he believes it to be justified. Patrick Robin, of France,

would not have awarded Western Samoa the first try of their game with Wales on Sunday unless he genuinely believed that To'o Vaga had touched down ahead of Robert Jones.

In not dissimilar situations, leading referees like Kerry Fitzgerald and Clive Norling have awarded tries when television evidence has disagreed with them.

The reinforced interpretation of law 18 clearly favours those teams who clear opponents away from the ball by forming a running ruck, going straight over fallen players and leaving their scrum half room to manoeuvre.

"The referees' interpretation of this law is going to produce better rugby," Ian

McGeechan, the Scotland coach, said. "Players have to be more careful in a contact situation not to take the easy option and just drop on the ball."

"Jim Fleming set a standard not just for referees but also for coaches. It will produce rugby of a far higher standard and coaches and players are now clearer than ever on what referees want."

The law also favours the player skillful and confident enough to reach the breakdown and pick the ball up, such as Michael Jones, or practically any Australian you care to mention.

The message for England, many of whose mistakes against the All Blacks were of their own making, is clear. If

their present first-choice players cannot handle sufficiently well or insist on putting their bodies in the way of the opposition, they must select others who can comply with what referees demand of them.

Heinz, the food company, is sponsoring the World Cup's fair-play award, which takes into account foul play, dissent and off-the-ball incidents. Teams will be disqualified for a sending-off, drug abuse or misconduct off the field.

The referees' assessors will judge the award and, after the completion of one round of matches, Argentina (five penalties conceded) lead the table from Ireland (7), Australia (8) and Scotland and the United States (9 each).

Taylor picks an experienced squad for the tie with Turkey

Revitalised Robson returns to the fold

By STUART JONES
FOOTBALL CORRESPONDENT

BRYAN Robson has defied the belief of the England manager. Three months short of his 35th birthday, the indefatigable captain of Manchester United has persuaded Graham Taylor that he is fit to lead the nation, if only by example, towards the finals of the European championship in Sweden next summer.

Taylor, who has also included Peter Beardsley and Chris Waddle in his squad for the qualifying tie against Turkey a week tomorrow, confirmed yesterday that Robson will play. The decision, though not surprising, represents the opening of a door that was unofficially closed five months ago.

Taylor, one of whose favourite phrases is "never say never", was reluctant to be definitive at the time but he is now prepared to admit that, at the end of last season, he was convinced that Robson's international career was over. He was dropped, ironically, for the visit to Turkey in May.

He may have guided United to the European Cup Winners' Cup but his contribution had diminished. Once he had recovered from injury, for instance, he scored only one League goal. But Robson, rested and refreshed, has since responded, typically, to perhaps his greatest personal challenge. Other than the natural desire to win the

championship for his club, he is driven by an ambition to collect a hundred caps for his country. He will gain his nineteenth next week and Taylor does not dismiss the possibility of Robson joining Billy Wright, Bobby Moore, Bobby Charlton and Peter Shilton.

"My own eyes have told me that he is playing exceedingly well," he said. "He is now as fit as he was 18 months ago and the way he battles and keeps coming back sets him apart from everybody else. I would have no objection to him taking us to the European championship finals."

He has chosen, though, to break a tradition. Whenever Robson has been available over the last nine years, he has been the captain: but the honour, bestowed upon him when he was recalled against Cameroon and the Republic of Ireland last season, is to be

retained by Lineker. Taylor complained about the lack of leadership after his first defeat as England manager, by Germany, last month but stressed that the criticism was directed not specifically at Lineker but at the whole side.

In his present form, Robson epitomises all three of the missing qualities and Taylor has also turned to others he had apparently discarded. Six of the seven players he has brought back have, between them, made 293 appearances but he refuted the charge he has summoned the old guard.

Beardsley, similarly rejuvenated since moving to Everton, and Waddle have been regular members of the squad but they have invariably been kept in reserve. Beardsley has started only twice, Waddle not even once and there can be no certainty that either will be selected against the Turks.

Waddle's ankle and spirits, both of which were recently damaged at Marseille, have recovered and he could benefit from the absence of Barnes, Sharpe and Salako, the three chosen by Taylor on the left flank. Nor is that the only area affected. Bould, Parker and Mark Wright are absent in defence, Gascoigne and Webb in midfield and Clough, Daley, Deane and Hateley in attack. The list of casualties, which includes a dozen potential choices, is the longest since Taylor took over.

It could be extended since Adams must undergo a fitness test on his groin strain and the other 18 attached to domestic clubs are about to play in Rumbelows Cup ties. Not until Friday will the England manager know the full extent of the damage caused by a programme that is intolerably overloaded.

Taylor, who will be consulted about the structure of the new Premier League, decided publicly to air his own views. "There should be no more than 20 clubs and, ideally, only 18," he said. "We play far too much football in this country and that cannot help the national side."

"One out of ten players who reported to me last season was injured. Our top players are being subjected to hard games every three or four days and they can't produce the goods. We can't keep hammering them and expect them to perform to the best of their ability."

Withe takes over at Wimbledon

By DENNIS SIGNY

PETER Withe, who won 11 England international caps as a player with Aston Villa in the early 1980s, was yesterday appointed team manager of Wimbledon in succession to Ray Harford. Harford had given six months' notice to the club in the summer when he was refused permission to talk to Sheffield Wednesday and Southampton when they had managerial vacancies.

Harford, like Bobby Gould before him, will serve the remainder of his notice period assisting Withe, who was reserve team coach at Aston Villa after being drafted in last season as No. 2 to his former manager, Jozef Venglos.

Withe faces a difficult task at a club said to be losing around £5,000 each week. Since the move from Plough Lane to Selhurst Park this season, Wimbledon's attendances have slumped: last week's game against Sheffield Wednesday attracted only 3,121, the lowest for a first division game.

The Rumbelows Cup tie against Peterborough United the previous week attracted 2,081 and, after a 2-1 defeat against the third division side, Southampton, the team performance "really scraped the bottom of the barrel". Withe has been appointed in time to take charge for the second leg at Peterborough tonight.

Even after the sale of Keith Cullen to Manchester City for £2.3 million, Withe may have to sell players of the calibre of John Fashanu, Terry Phelan and John Scales to survive.

Rumbelows Cup, page 39



Back to business: Fatialofa, the Samoan captain, top, and Keenan training yesterday

Australia respect Samoans

By DAVID HANDS, RUGBY CORRESPONDENT

AUSTRALIA will respect Western Samoa's achievement in Cardiff on Sunday but will not be dissuaded from following their own team plans. Accordingly, their XV to play the Samoans in Pontypool tomorrow includes seven players who were not involved in the win against Argentina last Friday.

Bob Dwyer, the coach, wants all his players rehearsed before the knockout stages of the World Cup is reached. However, John Eales plays his second international at No. 8, confirming Dwyer's preference for him in the problem position created by the injury to Tim Gavin.

Dwyer believes that any difficulties suffered by Eales on Friday stemmed from an unstable scrum. "He did a

good job in difficult circumstances," he said. The Australian camp also noted the amount of ball won by the Samoans at the back of the lineout against Wales and have the happy option of leaving Eales there while bringing in the vastly experienced Steve Cutler at lock.

The Samoans have made two changes to the XV that beat Wales. Junior Paramore comes into the back row, in place of Sila Vaiale, and Tupo Faamasino on the wing.

AUSTRALIA: M. Rosebank, J. Flett, A. Harbert, T. Horan, D. Campbell, M. Lymn, M. Flett, J. Jones, R. Keenan, C. Lifford, P. Keenan, D. Crowley, B. Nasser, T. Coker, S. Cutler, J. Miller, J. Gales, P. Macleod, R. Egan, L. Little, P. Slattery, A. Daly, E. McKenzie, D. Nicholson, V. Chabugwa.

WESTERN SAMOA: A. Aulokio, B. Ume, T. Vaga, F. Buncie, T. Fa'asalele, S. Burchop, M. Vaiti, P. Fiala, S. Taitano, S. Taitano, M. Aulokio, A. Pene, P. Lam.

A knee injury has put

Ralph Kuhn, the Zimbabwe stand-off half, out of the World Cup. The former London Irish player, aged 28, will have an operation on his left leg in Dublin today to repair cruciate ligament damage sustained during the 55-11 defeat by Ireland at Lansdowne Road.

Brian Murphy, the Zimbabwe coach, said: "We had a choice, under the rules of the competition, whether to let Ralph have his operation here or go home for it. If he had gone home, we would have been allowed to fly out a replacement but, because he is going to stay here for his treatment, we will have to soldier on without a replacement."

Redman called up, page 38

Samoans stage victory party



By a CORRESPONDENT

THE Western Samoan players celebrated long and hard after the 16-13 World Cup win over Wales on Sunday, but their party was nothing compared to what went on in their country's capital, Apia.

More than 15,000 people flocked to the Apia Stadium, the ground where the Samoans play their international rugby, to watch the game live on television, at 1pm. By 23.00am they were celebrating the greatest day in their rugby history.

"We always believed we might be able to pull off a Cameroon-style victory. I just hope we aren't going to be one-game wonders," Bryan Williams, the former All Black wing who is the coaching director of the Western Samoan Rugby Union, said. "This campaign has been well-planned and is all about creating an impression and making a breakthrough. We certainly seem to have grabbed the spotlight for the minute."

The first congratulatory fax message at the Samoans' World Cup headquarters in Cardiff came from their prime minister, Tofilau Eti Alesana, and the minister for sport made a personal visit to their hotel. After that, the messages of goodwill continued for as long as the party went on in Apia. "We had a few beers to celebrate, but I hear the parties back home went on until everyone had to go to church," Williams said.

Of the future, Williams said: "I've had discussions with New Zealand about setting up a tour of the Pacific Islands, and there is also talk about bringing us into a broadened South Pacific championship tournament."

Williams added that if Western Samoa were to keep their best players, and not lose them to the neighbouring All Blacks as they have with Michael Jones, Graeme Bachop and Va'anga Tu'igamala, he needed to offer them top-class international rugby and a seeded position in the next World Cup.

FRANCE
VS
FIJI
LIVE ONLY ON SCREENSPORT AT 7.45pm
Plus New Zealand vs USA live at 12.45pm and England vs Italy live at 2.45pm. Exciting tournament highlights at 9.30pm tonight and every night on match days.

Barclay appointed in coaching coup

By ANDREW LONGMORE
TENNIS CORRESPONDENT

THE Lawn Tennis Association promised more high-powered international names in British tennis, and yesterday kept its word, giving an Australian, Ian Barclay, the opportunity to develop today's talent into tomorrow's champions as he did so successfully with Pat Cash.

It also announced that Nick Brown, who helped Britain back into the world group of the Davis Cup this year, will become coach to four of Britain's most promising young players in the Laing squad.

Barclay, aged 52 and a former art director, will be the head coach of the boys at the Rover LTA school in Bisham, working alongside Olga Morozova, who is in charge of

the girls, and reporting directly to the national training director, Richard Lewis.

With Tony Pickard as the Davis Cup captain, the LTA has now attracted three of the best international coaches in the business over the past year, which augurs well for the future.

The LTA has wooed Barclay for some months and finally got its man only after lengthy negotiations and one or two problems with work permits.

Barclay's appointment, part of the £1 million Rover junior tennis initiative launched last year, effectively brings to an end his long-standing coaching relationship with Cash, the 1987 Wimbledon champion, who has struggled with form and motivation since return-

ing from an Achilles tendon injury early last year.

Nick Brown, aged 30, achieved overnight domestic fame with his victory over Goran Ivanisevic at Wimbledon this year.

He will be in charge of bringing Andrew Foster, Miles MacLagan, Andrew Richardson and Mark Schofield through to the senior ranks, a transition so many British juniors have found difficult in the past.

Brown, the British No. 2, has retired from singles competition, but still intends to maintain his highly successful doubles career.

Zurich — Nathalie Tauziat, of France, the sixth seed, defeated Natalia Medvedeva, of the Soviet Union, 6-2, 6-3 in the first round of the

Bruno may return by tackling Dutchman

By SRIKUMAR SEN, BOXING CORRESPONDENT

THE first opponent for Frank Bruno in his comeback campaign could be John Emenen, of The Netherlands, according to a report from Amsterdam yesterday.

Hank Ruhling, the manager of the Dutch and Benlux heavyweight champion, told Reuters that the bout was to be at the Albert Hall on November 20, subject to the signing of the contract on Thursday.

However, Bruno's promoter, Mickey Duff, strenuously denied that Emenen was the opponent. "It's not true, it's not true," Duff said. "If they know who Frank is fighting, they are cleverer than I am, because I don't."

Duff, who had planned to

make an announcement about Bruno's appointment at a press conference in London on Thursday, said: "I have a choice of three opponents, which I want to discuss."

Bruno, who has not boxed since his defeat by Mike Tyson in Las Vegas 31 months ago and had an operation for a torn retina last April, was granted a new licence by the British Boxing Board of Control 17 days ago.

Glenn McCrory, aged 27, the former IBF world cruiserweight champion, yesterday retired from boxing to take up a career in acting.

Brown: new responsibility